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## BOGACHEV VIEWS U.S. THREATS TO END ARMS TALKS

LD291638 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1517 GMT 29 Nov 82

["Weinberger Blackmails Congress" -- TASS headline; by TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Nov (TASS) -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has stated in an interview with the paper the San Francisco EXAMINER that the United States will recall its delegation from the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, if Congress does not confirm his demand for the allocation of 26.4 billion for the deployment of the new U.S. MX missile system.

The Pentagon chief asserted that a refusal to deploy 100 new MX missiles — each of which will carry 10 individually guided, separating warheads, capable of destroying heavily reinforced missile silos -- would allegedly "threaten peace and security on our planet."

Moreover, Weinberger confirmed that President Reagan had uttered a similar idea before the start of his television speech on 23 November. "If we do not get this thing (the MX ICBM), we will probably send the members of our delegation in Geneva home," the head of U.S. executive power stated. In making these statements the leaders of the U.S. Administration in effect admit that the Congress has more interest than the White House or the Pentagon in pursuing the talks in Geneva. It is precisely for this reason that the President and the secretary of defense have decided to resort to blackmailing U.S. legislators on the question of the deployment of the MX intercontinental ballistic missile.

It follows from Weinberger's statement that the United States is counting not on a reduction of the strategic potential of both sides, but on an unrestrained arms race. He stressed that the United States would go further than the creation of the MX ICBM in unleashing an arms race, not flinching from flouting the clauses of the agreements now in force, about banning concealment of means of delivery of strategic weapons and the treaties on limiting ABM systems since 1972.

The decision by the U.S. Administration on the deployment of the MX system in the "dense pack" mode, violating the provisions of the SALT I and SALT II treaties, and the statement on the possibility of violation of the ABM treaty are testimony to the fact that Washington views signed international accords as simple pieces of paper.

The Reagan administration is once again demonstrating to the whole world that, as far as it is concerned, talks in Geneva are in no way a path toward the reduction of strategic weapons, but a means of misleading public opinion in the United States and Western Europe with regard to the true aims of the White House.

## REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON REAGAN'S MX DECISION

### Conflict Through 'Fault'

LD292310 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Four men were killed when an explosion occurred in a silo for MX missiles at a testing range near Tullahoma in Tennessee. Our commentary is by Viktor Olin:

The blast took place on Saturday during cleanup work following an accident 2 weeks ago when the MX second-stage engine was being tested.

The latest incident again drew public attention to problems arising from the new strategic system whose production and subsequent deployment were announced by President Reagan early last week. What makes the MX debate especially heated is the fact that in 2 month's time Congress will take up the issue of allocating thousands of millions of dollars for the program.

Under the MX plan the United States is to deploy 100 missiles, each carrying ten warheads. According to high-ranking military officials and the President himself the aim will be to reach an indisputable military superiority over the Soviet Union and thus secure the possibility of waging a nuclear war 'till victory.

When he stated his case in favor of MX the President argued that the Soviet Union was allegedly ahead of the United States in practically all weapons systems. His statement puzzled and aroused strong criticism from experts. Adm (Eugene Carroll), an assistant director of the Center for Defense Information in Washington said it astonished him that the President of the United States continued to make such inaccurate statements. It simply does not square with the facts, he said. The center has released a report disproving President Reagan's statements on such problems as nuclear strength correlation, military spending, strategic aviation, medium-range nuclear missiles and others. These distortions were needed to justify the deployment of the MX missile system capable of playing the leading role in the first strike strategy.

In the meantime the incident at the Tennessee testing range has become another reminder of the dangers inherent in the creation of ever more destructive weapons. It is difficult to imagine what it would have been like if it had been a real missile tipped with nuclear warheads. The incident also sheds revealing light on President Reagan's proposals on some measures to reduce the danger of a nuclear conflict occurring through fault. The deployment of the MX and other nuclear weapons systems cannot make such measures effective any more than the production of more thermometers can stop an epidemic of flu.

## Congressional Session

LD291826 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 29 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] A special session of the U.S. Congress begins today. It will discuss the question of appropriations for the deployment of the new MX ballistic nuclear missiles, the aim of which, President Reagan has frankly stated, is the achievement of indisputable U.S. military supremacy over the Soviet Union.

Much has already been written and said about the latest, extremely dangerous, military move by the White House. A splendid description of its adventuristic nature and a worthy rebuff to propaganda fabrications, with which they across the ocean are trying to justify this new stage in the nuclear missile arms race, was given in a PRAVDA article entitled: The Peoples' Will Must Be Reckoned With. This article, which was published on 25 November, has brought forth a most widespread international reaction. Many papers of the socialist countries reprinted it in full. The press of the capitalist countries, particularly the American press, published long excerpts of the PRAVDA article and devoted numerous commentaries to it. The curious thing is, not one American paper, even the most pro-Reagan, tries to cast doubt on the facts, figures and principle-propositions [plozheniya] of the article, since they are all strictly well-founded, and totally and completely in accordance with the actual state of affairs. Even a paper so far from sympathy with us as THE NEW YORK TIMES describes the Reagan plan for deploying a so-called compact group of 100 new intercontinental nuclear missiles as the most provocative plan since Reagan became president. That is what THE NEW YORK TIMES' writes.

President Reagan, it continues, plans a strategic struggle with the Soviet Union on the basis of the principles of jiu-jitsu, that is by using strength and weight to throw one's opponent.

Here is another instance, this time from THE WASHINGTON POST: Instead of proposing some kind of basis for a more reliable and firmer American-Soviet relations, the paper says, the stress is on achieving military supremacy; on waging a campaign of slander and preserving icy indifference to everything apart from complete subordination to American interests. That is what THE WASHINGTON POST says. The whole thing is rounded off nicely by Britain's THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH. As has to be expected, the paper comments, the Reagan plan, now that it has been made public, is branded everywhere as lunacy and a mockery of public opinion.

But as the events of the past few days have shown, the White House preserves an icy indifference to all this. Having made public his new nuclear missile plan on 24 November, Reagan at once went off to his ranch, obviously so that the avalanche criticism being reported by the news agencies should not reach his ears. Only a few days later, that is, today, 29 November, Congress is already being asked to decide the question of financing the provocative MX program, which will cost the American taxpayers from $26-$50 billion according to the American papers. It is reported that on 1 December a final decision has to be made on this question. Reagan, in ordaining this, threatened that if Congress refuses to pay for the MX missiles, it is quite possible that the American delegation will be recalled from Geneva, from the talks being held there on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons -- in effect, the Geneva talks will be broken off.

As we see, the White House is trying at all costs and as quickly as possible to push its evil plan through, even stooping to blatant blackmail and pressure on Congress.

Staking on victory in a nuclear war, the PRAVDA article says, is adventurism. It is foredoomed to failure. The Soviet Union does not intend chasing after the United States in creating every new weapons system, or to intimidate it, but this does not mean that the Soviet Union will fail to find an effective response to Washington if it begins to implement its plans. We do not support such ways. The ways to peace lies not through missiles, bombs, aircraft and warships, but through honest, sensible, mutually acceptable and equitable agreements taking account of the interests of all parties.

## Peace Committee's Statement

LD292050 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1970 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Nov (TASS) -- The plan to deploy the very latest MX strategic missiles is a challenge and a cynical provocation against all peace-loving mankind. It runs counter to the spirit and letter of the SALT I and SALT II agreements, a statement by the Soviet Peace Committee in connection with President Reagan's decision on the supplementary deployment of this weapon notes.

"A new and extremely dangerous step has been taken along the path of escalating the nuclear arms race, the statement says. The announcement of the deployment of MX missiles, blasphemously called "Peacekeeper" by the U.S. President but which are in fact a first strike weapons, was made on the very same day that Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee -- showing that he welcomes [idya na vstrechu] the clearly expressed will of the peace-loving public of the United States, the Soviet Union and many other countries of the world -- authoritatively confirmed the Soviet Union's agreement that both sides should "freeze" their nuclear arsenals and thus create more favorable conditions for continuing talks on mutually reducing them, as a first step on the way to a future agreement.

On behalf of millions of Soviet peace supporters the Soviet Peace Committee has called on all antiwar movements and organizations in the United States, on the peace-loving public of all countries resolutely to come out against plans to deploy the MX missiles, which considerably increase the threat of nuclear war occurring.

The statement also expresses support for the call from the World Peace Council to hold from 1 to 15 December days of action against new nuclear missiles in Europe. "May the demand of peace-loving forces resound more loudly; extract a pledge from all nuclear powers that they will not use nuclear weapons first; freeze nuclear arsenals and begin radically reducing them. By joint efforts let us defend peace and life on earth!" the statement says.

## SELSKAYA ZHIZN Comment

OW270326 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Nov 82 p 3

[Political observer Nikolay Pastukhov "View of Events: "The Future Belongs to Detente"]

[Text] I recently returned from a journalistic trip to Canada on a mission for our editorial board. I was in Ottawa when I heard the news of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's death. Early in the morning of 11 November it was relayed by local television channels and the American channels operating there and, of course, was accompanied by much comment from international observers and so-called Sovietologists. How poorly they know our country or, to be more accurate, how completely they refuse to know and understand it! What ridiculous assumptions they made about the future policy of our party and our state! But at the same time you could perceive in their verbal farrago a clear line that had been hastily formulated by the nerve centers of imperialist propaganda: The continuity of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy course was called into question....

Ten days later Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, dealt a fitting rebuff to the anti-Sovietists at our party's Central Committee plenum. "The death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev," he said in his speech, "prompted considerable speculation abroad about the future course of the CPSU and the Soviet state in international affairs. Just think how many attempts there have been in recent years to ascribe all kinds of sinister intentions to the Soviet Union and to portray our policy as aggressive and as threatening the security now of one state, now of another. Yet now it transpires that they are worried about this policy changing. They see its preservation as an important precondition for peace and tranquillity in the international arena."

To ensure that these gentlemen are left with no doubts on this score, our party and country declare with the utmost responsibility through the mouth of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY HAS BEEN AND WILL REMAIN AS DETERMINED BY THE DECISIONS OF THE 24TH, 25TH AND 26TH CPSU CONGRESSES. [Capitalized passage published in boldface type]

As for the difficulties and tension that characterize the international situation today, they can and must be overcome. Mankind cannot endlessly tolerate the arms race and wars unless it wants to put its future at stake. The CPSU is against the dispute of ideas being turned into a confrontation between states and peoples and against weapons and the readiness to use them being the yardstick of social systems potential.

At the same time it must bitterly be noted that the current makers of imperialism's foreign policy are continuing to adhere to their old concept. A few days ago the U.S. Administration took another dangerous step along the road of stepping up the strategic arms race and preparing for nuclear war: It was decided to deploy 100 new MX nuclear ICBM's, which the Pentagon regards as first-strike weapons. The new missile system is to be commissioned by the end of 1986 and will cost around $30 billion.

Observers note that the deployment of the MX missile system is part of the U.S. ruling circles' accelerated efforts aimed at smashing the approximate equality between the USSR and U.S. strategic forces and achieving, so Reagan believes, military superiority over the Soviet Union through the both quantitative and qualitative improvement of the American nuclear missile arsenal. Indeed, the deployment of 100 of these missiles, each with 10 warheads, will provide an increase of 1,000 warheads. Counting the other programs for a strategic arms buildup that the administration is vigorously implementing -- the creation of the Trident missile-submarine complex, a fleet of the new B-1 heavy bombers and ground, air- and sea-launched curise missiles -- Washington is planning to sharply increase the quantity of nuclear munitions at the disposal of the U.S. strategic forces from the present 10,000 to 16,000-18,000.

The program which Reagan announced for the deployment of the new nuclear missile system immediately caused a wave of sharp critcism in the United States itself and in West Europe. "A destabilizing weapon whose deployment will increase the risk of nuclear war" was what Senator E. Kennedy, prominent politician in the Democratic Party, called the program. He urged Congress to block the adoption of the new missiles.

Congressmen are noting that the deployment of the new MX missiles is contrary to the provisions of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. British Labor Party leader Michael Foot stated that the other day. The deployment of the MX missile will be a serious blow to efforts aimed at establishing nuclear arms control, American Senator G. Hart declared. Reagan's new program represents a serious treat to the future of the whole world, stated R. Drinan, a former congressman and chairman of the influential public organization Americans for Democratic Action. A new portion of fat in the fire of the arms race was what E. Carroll, retired rear admiral and assistant director of the U.S. Information Center on Military Problems, called the Washington adminstration's decision. The futility of Washington's attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR was pointed out by (G. Adams), chairman of the American organization Council of Economic Priorities. He stressed that these attempts will lead to a tremendous waste of money and to increased tension in the world.

The interests of peace and international security and the very future of human civilization dictate the urgent need to change the U.S. policy of confrontation vis-a-vis the USSR. That is the conclusion reached by George Kennan, prominent American politican and fomer U.S. ambassador to the USSR. The nuclear arms race, he writes in THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, is threatening to get out of control. Arsenals of nuclear weapons have increased to such a size that their utilitzation would invevitably lead to world catastrophe. That menacing and hopeless prospect, G. Kennan notes, can be fundamentally changed if both sides display good will and utilize some of the opportunities they have for this.

In this connection he points out with satisfaction that the Soviet Union unilaterally announced its renunication of the first use of nuclear weapons and called on the other nuclear powers to follow its example. G. Kennan notes that the current administration "has taken no realistic and encouraging steps" in response.

G. Kennan emphasizes that the United States and the USSR have a number of opportunities to show good will, in particular to reduce the number of missiles in their arsenals, to conclude a treaty on all-embracing nuclear test ban and to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It must be understood, Kennan points out, that if another country's leaders do not share our political views, this does not mean we have to go to war against them. The Soviet people are one of the world's greatest peoples and have made a tremendous contribution to world culture. Soviet people have experienced very grim ordeals that most Americans cannot even imagine. "The Soviet Union has nothing to gain by war and does not want it to break out." G. Kennan called on Washington politicans to abandon the course toward confrontation and to adopt effective measures aimed at strengthening mutual understanding between the U.S. and USSR peoples. "The future of civilization largely depends precisely on our ability to live in peace with the Soviet Union," the former American Ambassador in Moscow concludes.

The number of sober-minded politicians like E. Kennedy, M. Foot and G. Kennan is certainly growing both in West Europe and the United States, and the peoples, who are capable by their resolute action of eliminating the threat of nuclear war and preserving peace and therefore also life on our planet, are vigorously emerging into the limelight of history.

The speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at our party's Central Committee plenum and the speeches of deputies at the Seventh USSR Supreme Soviet Session cogently show that our country is in step with those forces on earth -- and they are in the majority -- that desire detente and international cooperation. "It is our profound conviction," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, "that the seventies, which proceeded under the sign of detente, were not, as certain imperialist figures are claiming today, a chance episode in the difficult history of mankind. No, the policy of detente is by no means a stage that is past. The future belongs to it."

The CPSU and our state will do everything to ensure that common sense triumphs in contemporary international relations.

## Upset in Strategic Balance

LD271908 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Hello, comrades. A few days ago the world witnessed two important speeches, in Moscow and Washington, which dwelt on the main problem now concerning the whole of mankind. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ronald Reagan, the U.S. President, expressed their thoughts on how one should act to avoid the threat of a global thermonuclear conflict which could pose a threat to the existence of civilization and life itself on our planet.

From the speech by the Soviet leader the world learned that our country continues to regard a halt to the arms race as the most sensible and logical way to solve this problem. Comrade Andropov said that the CPSU is against a dispute in ideas turning onto a confrontation between states and peoples so that weapons and a readiness to resort to them become the yardstick of the potential of social systems.

Indeed, from the speech by the U.S. President it is clear that the American Administration is continuing to persist in its previous course, which could be called "peace from a position of strength." With the lack of common sense which is traditional for many U.S. officials, the head of the American Administration announced that the most reliable means of defending peace, in his view, is the new MX nuclear missile system, which the United States will henceforth include in its arsenal, thereby upsetting the existing military strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States.

It is fairly enlightening to contrast the two positions. The world has once again seen where logic and sincerity lie and where hypocrisy and demagoguery lie. By banking on crude force President Reagan is forgetting the lessons of history, which show that for every projectile there has always been a corresponding armor and that it is possible to find an effective reply to every weapons system. President Reagan is mistaken if he believes that force of arms decides and will decide everything in international relations.

As Comrade Andropov stressed, now as never before the peoples are coming to the forefront of the stage of history. By their energetic and purposeful actions they are able to remove the threat of nuclear war and to protect peace -- and that means life, too, on our planet.

A sufficiently convincing example of this is the mass antiwar movement, which is spreading ever more broadly throughout the world, including in the United States.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, as was stated at the recent plenum of our party's Central Committee, it remains loyal to the policy of open and close cooperation with all countries, which was proclaimed long ago by the great Lenin, for we Soviet people are firmly convinced that detente is not a stage that has been passed and that the future belongs to it.

### Dmitriyev Comment

OW290126 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0500 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Commentary by Vladimir Dmitriyev on U.S. decision to deploy new intercontinental ballistic missiles; from the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades. We are talking about another concession to the military-industrial complex, the deployment of 100 missiles in superhard launch silos on U.S. territory in Wyoming, almost in the center of the United States, capable of striking targets thousands of kilometers from the American borders.

The decision adopted by Reagan must be ratified by Congress and if that happens than another spiral in Washington's militaristic program will begin. What provoked the President's decision? This is the question being asked by both political circles and the public of various countries. This is a natural question. After all, the United States has enough arms at its disposal including nuclear arms to ensure the country's security, although as you know no one is encroaching upon it.

Reagan, distorting the facts, argues that the correlation between the strategic powers of the USSR and the United States is supposedly not in favor of his country. Besides, contrary to any logic, it is maintained that the MX deployment will promote success at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. Obviously, this is a ridiculous statement. The essence of the problem is the fact that Washington continues to strive for military superiority over the USSR in order to create preconditions for a victory in a possible nuclear conflict.

Reagan's decision was received with great alarm throughout the world, particularly by the U.S. allies. In America itself it is considered an extremely dangerous decision. The well known economist Adams stated that the realization of the MX program will lead to the exacerbation of world tension and huge expenditures. Senator Hart thinks that it will considerably hamper the establishment of arms control. According to the opinion of another senator, Senator Levin, the administration's decision is a violation of the SALT II agreement which the President promised to observed despite the fact that it was not ratified by Congress. In other words, a powerful protest is growing in America against the dangerous plans of its administration.

## ZHUKOV VIEWS PEACE MOVEMENT, ARMS RACE

### 'Massive, Dynamic' Struggle

OW300430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 82 First Edition p 4

[Article by Yu. Zhukov, chairman of Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace: "Policy to Which the Future Belongs"]

[Text] Probably never before has the people's struggle to preserve peace and prevent nuclear catastrophe been so massive and dynamic as it is now.

Its participants sometimes disagree with one another on particular issues and argue among themselves, but notwithstanding all that, they are united on the basic, main point: The arms race -- above all the race in weapons of mass destruction -- must be stopped as rapidly as possible; we must then reduce arms, being guided by the principle of equality and equal security for all.

As time goes on, this unanimity, which reflects the people's will, is increasingly worrying the U.S. and NATO leaders, who are waging the arms race and marking no secret of their intentions of using arms in order to "gain the upper hand," as they express it, over those against whom their strategic plans are directed. In their attempts to discredit the people's struggle for disarmament these gentlemen stoop to the lowest methods.

As recently as 12 November U.S. President R. Reagan ventured to declare once again that the participants in the struggle to end the arms race "are under the influence of people who want to weaken America" and that "foreign agents sent there to urge the creation of such a movement certainly took part in organizing certain large movements, in New York, for instance, and elsewhere."

These fabrications, which are repeated over and over again in Washington, London and other capitals of the NATO countries, cause legitimate indignation not only among participants in the antiwar struggle but also among all sober-minded people. It is absurd to claim, they say, that the 10,765,000 Americans, for instance, who voted in 9 states for a freeze on nuclear weapons and the 15 state legislatures and more than 140 city councils that adopted similar decisions acted at the prompting of "foreign agents." As THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote, "this monstrous claim" by the President shows a "total lack of understanding of the problem."

As for the essence of a problem that worries the owners of THE NEW YORK TIMES just as much as the U.S. President, it of course certainly does not lie in any mythical "foreign agents" supposedly sent in from Moscow.

Two factors basically influence the development of the antiwar movement in the United States and countries allied with it. First, there is Washington's course toward a headlong arms race, its adventurist plans for "limited," "protracted" and other nuclear wars and its propaganda and practice of confrontation, which generate natural concern and opposition among millions of Americans and the peoples of the whole world. Second, there is the growing certainty of participants in the struggle against the arms race that the nuclear threat can be removed and reliable peace can be ensured. The Leninist peace-loving policy of our party and state points to this and promotes it by its constructive proposals.

Recently the Soviet scientists on the disarmament commission set up by our Committee for the Defense of Peace carried out an interesting analysis by comparing the main slogans of the struggle for disarmament put forward by the most diverse antiwar movements and organizations now operating in the world with the positions adopted by the governments of the USSR and the fraternal socialist states on the one hand and by the United States and its allies on the other.

What transpired? On literally all issues the basic positions of all the antiwar movements completely concide with our positions and, conversely, completedly disagree with those of the United States and NATO.

No matter how the psychological warfare services created in the West may now try to split the antiwar movements and to turn at least some of them against the socialist countries and above all against the USSR, or if that proves not to be possible, at least to convince them that we and the imperialist camp are "equally" responsible for the arms race, the inexorable facts destroy these false constructs.

Despite the monstrous slanderous attacks from the West, the ever-increasing prestige of the truly peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries is the weighty result of the consistent implementation of Lenin's great behests by our party and state. The constant and tireless elaboration of detailed programs of the struggle for peace aimed at resolving the truly historic task of preventing another world war is of special significance in this connection.

One after another our party congresses -- the 24th, the 25th, the 26th -- have put forward such programs. Our party's Central Committee and its Politburo have consistently and tirelessly formulated on this basis more and more new specific proposals that have opened the way for the settlement of dangerous conflicts, the slackening of tension and the ensuring of international security and cooperation.

As the 26th CPSU Congress noted, the key direction of the foreign policy activity of our party and state has been and remains the struggle to lessen the threat of war and curb the arms race. Now, the congress proclaimed, this task has assumed special significance and urgency.

In execution of this congress guideline our party and state, as the reader remembers, formulated in 1981 and 1982 many proposals aimed at suppressing the arms race. These were put forward in the course of bilateral summit contacts and at UN General Assembly sessions and were announced at meetings between our leaders and prominent foreign figures and at congresses of Soviet sociopolitical organizations.

I will recall only the two USSR initiatives that prompted the widest reaction throughout the world -- the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons formulated in L.I. Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament, and the plan for a "freeze" on nuclear arms as a first step toward their reduction and in the long term toward their total renuciation -- a plan that was but forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and later elaborated in detail.

I would remind you that the 26th party congress formulated the idea of a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile facilities of the NATO countries and the USSR, in other words a quantitative and qualitative "freeze" on the existing level of such facilities. The Soviet leadership subsequently made a number of new proposals developing this idea. In particular, it was proposed that the "freeze" be extended to strategic -- intercontinental -- nuclear armaments.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum on 22 November Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted that this course by the USSR remains unchanged. "In particular, so far as the strategic nuclear weapons possessed by the USSR and the United States are concerned," he said, "the Soviet Union, as is well known, agrees to both sides 'freezing' their arsenals as a first step along the path to a future agreement, thereby creating more favorable conditions for continuing the talks on their mutual reduction."

The American Government opposes this constructive idea. "A freeze would not only be disadvantageous but effectively even dangerous to us," the U.S. President stated 1 April 1982. Following his lead, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director E. Rostow explained: "The U.S. Government is opposed to ideas of a freeze in any form at the present level of forces." But the American people did not agree with this and the movement for a "freeze" on nuclear weapons in the United States gained unprecedented scope.

The struggle to end the arms race has also gained extremely broad scope in many other countries of the world, especially in West Europe.

People there now have a clearer idea than ever of the terrible threat that the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles, which is being prepared to the accompaniment of talk of the possibility of so-called "limited" nuclear war in Europe, would bring down on them.

As for the Soviet peace champions, they have vigorously supported from the start and continue to support the efforts by our party and state aimed at ending the arms race. This year our mass actions have gained particularly broad scope. Here are some eloquent figures:

-- In May-June, advocating the adoption of effective decisions by the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament, Soviet peace champions held more than 20,000 demonstrations and rallies in which over 60 million people took part.

-- In July-August, when the Stockholm-Leningrad-Moscow-Minsk and Moscow-Kiev-Budapest-Bratislava-Vienna international peace marches were passing through USSR territory, 700,000 Soviet peace champions took part in meetings with the foreign participants in these marches.

-- In October, during the week of mass action for disarmament, over 80,000 rallies, processions and demonstrations of various kinds were held in which approximately 50 million people took part.

-- More than 12 million participants in these events signed a message to the United Nations demanding an end to the arms race, which was handed to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and disseminated as an official document of the 37th General Assembly session.

-- More than 15 million young Soviet men and women sent their protests at the preparations for nuclear war to NATO Headquarters in Brussels.

As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, the peoples are now emerging into the limelight of history more than ever before. They have gained the right to speak and no one can muffle their voice. They are capable through vigorous and purposeful action of removing the threat of nuclear war and preserving peace and therefore also life on our planet. The Soviet fighters for peace will continue to struggle to resolve these worldwide historic tasks shoulder to shoulder with the members of all countries' antiwar movements.

In the complex international situation, when imperialist forces are trying to push the peoples onto the road of enmity and military confrontation, our party and state will unshakably defend our motherland's vital interests and maintain great vigilance and the readiness to deal a crushing rebuff to any attempt at aggression. They will multiply their efforts in the struggle for the peoples' security and strengthen cooperation with all peace-loving forces on the planet. The Soviet Union is always ready for honest, equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with any state that so desires.

This traditional policy of peace bequeathed to us by the great Lenin and consistently pursued by our party and state is greeted with ever-increasing trust and understanding all over the world.

The policy of peace expressed mankind's fundamental vital interests, and therefore the future belongs to this policy.

## Article in NHAN DAN

BK261137 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Nov 82 pp 3, 4

[Article "written for NHAN DAN" by Yuriy Zhukov, PRAVDA political commentator: "Opposition to War, Opposition to the Arms Race"]

[Text] No matter what the U.S. psychological warfare agencies might think up and no matter how skillful they might be in trying to persuade the world of a "Soviet threat," they still cannot cover up the truth that the Soviet Union has never threatened war anywhere, has never used or threatened to use force anywhere, and has never supported the arms race anywhere.

"War preparations do not force nations to waste their material and spiritual assets irrationally but consolidate peace and chart guidelines for tomorrow." This assertion by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress on 23 February 1981 was warmly welcomed by all the delegates, and has determined the main line of the Soviet Union's present struggle for a peaceful future.

This guideline stems from the memorable victory day of the Great October Socialist Revolution when V.I. Lenin's historic Decree on Peace was passed.

In 1922, the Soviet Government asked the participants at the Moscow talks to unanimously agree to a 75 percent reduction of armed forces within the period of 18 months to 2 years. "The appeal sent to nations throughout the world by the 10th All-Russia Soviet Congress said that this initiative had been rejected by Russia's neighbors because they did not want a reduction in their armed forces." However, the young Soviet state, encouraged by Lenin's teachings, has since continued to struggle for disarmament through concrete peace-loving actions as specified in the appeal and by deeds, not verbal statements, resolutions and promises.

Lenin's guideline for resolving problems in the struggle to consolidate peace determined the positive policies of the party and the Soviet state for several decades. Even on 5 December 1917, V.I. Lenin said: "This struggle is very difficult. Whoever thinks that peace can be achieved easily and that we just have to talk about peace and the capitalist class will bring it to us on a silver platter is a naive... The capitalist class' frenzied hatred for us and our peace movement cannot stop us."

These words still remain brilliantly true today. Once again these words prompt us to realize how great and significant are the positive actions by the Soviet state and other fraternal socialist countries in the struggle against the arms race in the current strained international situation rife with the risk of war. Only through such actions could they have concluded in the postwar years a series of important international documents to create conditions for consolidating peace and developing cooperation for mutual benefit. Only by doing so, will they be able to reach new achievements.

Thanks to the constructive and always positive foreign policies of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, which are warmly welcomed by all peace-loving nations in the world, the following documents have been approved and implemented: agreement on banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, space and underwater (1963), accord on restraint from bringing into space all vehicles of nuclear weapons or other mass-killing weapons (1967), agreement on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons (1968), banning the deployment on the sea bottom and oceans of all nuclear weapons and other mass-killing weapons (1971), convention banning the manufacture, production and storage of biological and chemical weapons, and on the destruction of these weapons; Soviet-U.S. treaty on limitation of defensive missile system (1972), temporary Soviet-U.S. agreement on some restrictions in the field of strategic offensive weapons (1972), Soviet-U.S. agreement on nuclear war prevention (1973), convention banning the use of all military or hostile facilities which would affect nature (1977), and finally the Helsinki conference pledge, the real charter for peaceful coexistence (1975).

To these we should add the 1979 SALT II which the United States has refused to approve, the Soviet-U.S. agreement on limitation of above-ground nuclear tests prescribing the limit of 150 kilotons (1974) and the agreement on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes (1976) which have not as yet been approved by the U.S.

A series of important Soviet-initiated resolutions designed to prevent nuclear war and consolidate peace have been approved by the UN General Assembly. These resolutions command high political and moral prestige. Specifically, it is necessary to mention the resolution passed on 25 November 1981, dealing with the "prevention of a nuclear disaster." It is specified in the resolution that "countries and state executives will commit the greatest crime against mankind if they decide to use nuclear weapons first."

The question of nuclear war threat is the center of attraction of peace-loving circles in the world. Therefore, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's letter to the second extraordinary UN General Assembly session on disarmament pledging that the Soviet Union would not unilaterally use nuclear weapons first had great political repercussion throughout the world, including the United States.

The new Soviet initiative has been viewed as a historic step in preventing nuclear disaster and has been heartily supported worldwide. Only in Washington has it been ignored. But the struggle to turn it into reality is going on, and each month everywhere, including the United States, its supporters have been complemented by many noted activists and other ordinary people. Other constructive Soviet initiatives, as mentioned in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's letter, have also enjoyed support from broad segments of the world public. These initiatives deal with, among other things, such matters as discontinuing the increase of nuclear potentials of countries -- an important step toward the reduction and finally, the complete abolition of these potentials; imposing a complete ban on chemical weapons; and completely destroying all stocks of these weapons.

As everyone knows, the United States did not allow the second extraordinary UN General Assembly session on disarmament to arrive at constructive resolutions. But the question of the struggle against the arms race arose again at the United Nations when the 37th regular UN General Assembly session began.

The fact that the Soviet Union should advance new initiatives aimed at consolidating peace at these important international conferences has now become a tradition.

The Soviet Union has brought many problems for discussion at the UN General Assembly, among them the important and urgent question of the immediate suspension and complete ban on nuclear weapon tests. Soviet proposals for clauses in an appropriate treaty are attracting the attention of participants in that session.

As everyone knows, this question has been discussed at the United Nations, at the Disarmament Committee in Geneva and at many other international conferences over the past nearly 20 years since the signing of the treaty on banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in space and underwater. With the signing of this treaty, many people at that time believed that a treaty on suspending underground nuclear tests would be quickly reached. But the United States and its atomic power allies, which have been continuing the nuclear arms race, both quantitatively and qualitatively, have always refused to arrive at such a treaty.

In 1975, the Soviet Union proposed that the UN General Assembly consider a draft treaty in which there was a clause on banning the testing of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union also proposed that all nuclear powers immediately begin talks in order to approve the contents of the proposed treaty. But at that time these proposals could not be implemented, and at Soviet initiative talks were initiated among the three nuclear powers -- the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain.

These talks, which lasted for many years, achieved a relatively high identity of views. But later, in 1980, when the cold war wind "began blowing" from the other side of the ocean, they were terminated and, not long ago, the Reagan administration declared that, in general, it refused to discuss the question of suspension of nuclear weapons tests.

The Soviet proposals advanced at the United Nations took into account the aspirations of many countries. One of these aspirations is the question of control. It is an urgent matter involving increased efforts to thwart the nuclear war threat and ensure the development of the atomic energy sector. It means covering a loophole that may create conditions for potential aggressors -- without resorting to the dropping of atomic bombs -- to create atomic explosions through, for instance, bombing atomic powerplants. Therefore, the Soviet Union has proposed that the UN General Assembly declare that destroying atomic projects by conventional weapons for peaceful purposes is tantamount to an attack and use of nuclear weapons.

The path leading to the reduction of the war threat and the consolidation of peace is strewn with difficulties and complexities. But no force in this world can cause the socialist Soviet state to stray from this path.

The Soviet Union is advancing in accordance with the thorough guideline devised by great Lenin. The Soviet Union is convinced that in the end it and the fraternal socialist countries in a united front with the peace-loving forces now operating in all the five continents will be able to solve the historic tasks facing all of us. Mankind will enter the year 2000 to a backdrop of lasting peace.

### NOVOSTI ON U.S. MISSILES, POSSIBLE USSR RETALIATION

LD300816 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The Soviet press agency NOVOSTI has said editorially that the proposed deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in Europe will vastly increase the risk of a global thermonuclear conflict. Soviet military circles, it says, have taken into account the possibility of retaliating any, even an accidental, launching of an American nuclear missile in the direction of the Soviet Union. The targets of this retaliatory strike would also include NATO's arsenals, launching pads and communications centers sited in Western Europe's densely populated areas.

The NOVOSTI editorial has been published in connection with NATO's current meeting in Brussels, which is discussing the deployment of a new generation of American nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

### U.S., SOVIET VIEWS OF ARMS RACE CONTRASTED

LD241810 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

President Reagan's decision to emplace in the Wyoming 100 new intercontinental ballistic missiles (MX), regarded by the Pentagon as a first-strike weapon drew sharp criticism and condemnation from American and world public.

Deployment of the MX missiles does not represent some isolated or spontaneous action in the whole strategy of the Reagan administration. It is the continuation of the long-chosen U.S. militarist course despite the clearly expressed will of the peoples of the world in favour of detente, an end to the arms race, and disarmament. In the pursuit of this course, the Reagan administration decided on the full-scale production of neutron weapons, on the deployment of the U.S. nuclear cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe, on the unprecedented increase in the Pentagon's military spending, on the production of new types of chemical weapons -- the binary charges, etc.

All these open preparations for war are being passed off by Reagan as his "desire for peace", as a "new trump card in negotiations with the Soviet Union" on strategic arms reductions.

Unlike Washington, the Soviet Union is far from resorting to card game methods in its policy. The USSR is thinking not in terms of "trump cards", be that missiles, tanks or any other potential, but exclusively in terms of the interests of preserving peace and strengthening the security of the peoples -- of the Soviet and all other peoples. Pursuing a peaceful policy, the Soviet Union took a step of exceptional importance by voluntarily assuming a commitment not to resort to the first use of nuclear weapons. If the United States and other nuclear powers undertook a similar commitment, the nuclear war would be excluded from the life of the peoples. One also ought to recall that the Soviet Union unilaterally discontinued further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR, and is engaged in cutting a substantial number of such missiles.

The Soviet leadership has stated definitively that no medium-range missiles will be additionally deployed in places where they would have within their reach the FRG and other countries of Western Europe.

The above concrete steps by the Soviet Union to deepen detente and to foster a climate of confidence indicate that the USSR favours searching for a healthy basis, acceptable to the sides, for resolving the most complex problems, above all those of curbing the arms race -- both nuclear and conventional. The Soviet people are not, however, so naive as to expect them to disarm unilaterally or to try to force them into this. Imperialism's aggressive schemes are forcing the Soviet Union together with the fraternal socialist states to seriously see to it that their defence capacity is duly safeguarded.

## U.S., USSR INF DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY SESSION

LD301308 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva November 30 TASS -- A plenary session of the USSR and the USA delegations was held here today. It brought to an end a regular round of negotiations on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

It was agreed that negotiations will be continued from January 27, 1983.

## EAGLEBURGER VISITS PAKISTAN, KOREA, JAPAN

LD242256 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Washington November 24 TASS -- The United States will continue giving large-scale military and economic aid to Pakistan in an effort to turn Pakistan into a bridgehead of its aggressive policy in Asia. This follows from pronouncements of U.S. Under-Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, who just made a voyage to Pakistan, Japan, South Korea and a number of other states of the region.

Addressing journalists here, Eagleburger confirmed that questions of U.S. military and economic aid to Pakistan were discussed during the talks in Islamabad. Under a deal on military and economic aid that has already been concluded between Washington and Islambad, U.S. aid to Pakistan will reach 3.2 billion dollars by 1985. A lengthy list of armaments supplied to Islamabad includes the latest "F-16" fighter bombers, tanks, missiles, army helicopters, howitzers. A special role in the designs of the U.S. Administration is assigned to Pakistan as a bridgehead for waging the undeclared war against the neighboring Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is precisely on Pakistan's territory that gangs of anti-Afghan scum got entrenched. They make armed raids from Pakistan's territory into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is noted here that Washington's emissary visited the so-called "Afghan refugee camps," these hornets' nests of Afghan counter-revolution, and also made a trip to the area of the Pakistani-Afghan border near the Khyber Pass. This provocative trip to Afghanistan's border, in the opinion of observers, is a new confirmation of the United States' intentions to continue the subversive activities against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

It follows from the pronouncements of the U.S. under-secretary of state that during the visit to South Korea he confirmed again the United States' intention to continue the course at all-round consolidation of relations between Washington and Seoul. Eagleburger said that the administration has no plans to withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea. Quite the contrary, these forces will be modernized. As is known, about 40 thousand U.S. servicemen, contemporary military equipment, including tactical missiles with nuclear warheads are now deployed in South Korea.

The talks with representatives of the Japanese Government were devoted to various aspects of "U.S.-Japanese military cooperation," Eagleburger said. He admitted that the United States continues exerting a strong pressure on Tokyo seeking to compel Japan to increase considerably the military spending. Washington also wishes that Japan should play a more active role in ensuring the United States' military presence in the Pacific.

## BOVIN SEES END OF SANCTIONS AS 'EMPTY GESTURE'

OW290307 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 3

[IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Boomerang of Sanctions Policy"]

[Text] On Saturday 13 November U.S. President R. Reagan addressed the country on the radio. In particular, he said: "I am pleased to report now that this morning the industrially developed democratic countries reached an important agreement...." Since this agreement "provides for the adoption of more resolute and effective measures" against the Soviet Union than the sanctions introduced before, "there is no longer any need for the sanctions and I am lifting them as of today."

So said the President. And he lifted the sanctions. That is a fact. But it transpired just a few days later that none of the rest is in line with reality, to put it mildly.

There is no "agreement" -- that is, document signed by the sides concerned. "The unanimous opinion being voiced in the American capital," London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH reported, "is that President R. Reagan was clearly exaggerating when he claimed that an agreement on restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union had been reached with the other Western states." People in West Europe reacted even more definitely. "No agreement... exists," a Netherlands Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized. "There is still no final agreement," FRG Economics Minister O. Lambsdorff said. To a question from the newspaper LIBERATION, "What do you think of the lifting of the American sanctions?", French Foreign Trade Minister M. Jobert replied: "It's a bit like the behavior of a man who steals your billfold then says to you: I want to give it back, empty, if you will give me your watch in exchange."

What happened? Let's begin with the history of the issue.

On 29 December last year American companies were prohibited from selling to the Soviet Union equipment for the extraction and transportation of oil and gas. The embargo affected General Electric, Caterpillar Tractor and another 12 firms.

On 18 June 1982 the embargo was extended to similar products of foreign subsidiaries of American firms, and to foreign companies producing such equipment under American licenses. It was promised that sanctions would be employed against violators of the ban.

On 12 August the EEC countries' governments sent a sharp note of protest to Washington. To no avail.

Meanwhile, with their governments' support, West European firms were ignoring the American threats and continuing to fulfill the contracts.

On 26 August the Americans introduced the first sanctions against the French firms Dresser-France and Creusot-Loire. F. Mitterrand called the U.S. actions "insulting, unfair and dangerous." And French Minister of Economy and Finance J. Delors added: "They are treating us like a servant."

On 4 September repressions came crashing down on Italian firms.

On 9 September the U.S. Department of Commerce issued the order for the "temporary deprivation of rights" of the British company John Brown Engineering and three of its subsidiaries.

On 16 September the European Parliament called on the EEC Council of Ministers to petition the American Government to lift the embargo.

On 5 October sanctions were introduced against four West German firms.

A scandal developed. "What looked at first like a harmless diplomatic dispute," HANDELSBLATT, the newspaper of FRG trade and economic circles, wrote, "has developed into one of the most lamentable crises in the Western alliance since day its founding.... Washington has resorted to threats against London, Rome and, above all, Paris. But it has not succeeded in intimidating them.... U.S. President R. Reagan has suffered a political defeat."

The Americans took the bit in their teeth. They thought up all kinds of things to justify their policy. First it was claimed that the attempts to block the construction of the gas pipeline would pressure...the Polish Government.

But that sounded so stupid that the Polish note was speedily muffled. They began to harp on West Europe's "overdependence" on Soviet gas. Then the EEC explained that gas deliveries from the USSR would total only 4 percent of the community's total energy consumption.

Then the supporters of the sanctions began to clamor that the "Russians" must not be allowed access to advanced American technology. They were reminded that there had never yet been an instance when the Soviet Union had been unable to assimilate [production of] any equipment. The next argument was that the gas pipeline would give Moscow hard currency without which it would be unable to maintain the country's defense at a suitable level. People began to laugh. Finally, the following argument was put forward: The "gas for pipes" deal is being financed on preferential terms, and that means a covert form of economic assistance to the Soviet Union. To this, people made the reasonable objection that the terms of the deal are strictly mutually advantageous, as indeed ought to be the case; there is no philanthropy here, but there are mutual interest and mutual advantages.

The argument-juggling, the replacement of some justifying arguments with others, demonstrated yet again that Washington's true motives lie beyond the bounds of normal economic and political logic. It is no accident that people wrote of "Reagan's vendetta": It may go badly for me, but I'm going to show those "Reds," I'm going to teach those conceited allies, and so forth. "Enough of fruitless chatter with partners. The U.S. tactics in international trade have changed completely. The Reagan administration is now unhesitatingly striking until the blood flows" -- that was NEWSWEEK's comment on the White House's actions. And blood does seem to have flowed, but from the wrong nose, I think....

The scandal continued to gather strength. Neither side stinted on the poison arrows. American politicians and journalists cursed West Europe for arrogance, for complacency and for playing suicide chess [igra v poddavki] with the "perfidious" Soviet Union. The West Europeans weren't bashful either. Hypocritical, shortsighted, egotistical, ridiculous and stupid is by no means the full collection of epithets used to describe the U.S. policy. Washington sounded the alarm. The transatlantic skirmish was threatening to undermine and erode the foundations of NATO solidarity. The 'pragmatists" in the American Government worked on Reagan.

And the President is beginning to maneuver. In October, on his instructions, "unofficial consultations" were held at the State Department between Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Eagleburger and the ambassadors of a number of West European states, Canada and Japan. The Americans proposed a kind of barter deal. Washington lifts the embargo and the sanctions; in turn, its partners sharply reduce export credits to the Soviet Union, restrict the sale of equipment and technology to the USSR and refuse new contracts for the purchase of Soviet natural gas.

The strongarming went on for several weeks. It was clear to everyone that the White House would have to backpedal. It was also clear that the U.S. partners did not want a "trade war" with the USSR. But the Americans badly wanted to turn defeat into victory. Making an appeal to Western solidarity and the "Soviet threat," they insisted that the allies create at least some kind of figleaf to cover up the stupid American actions.

In view of the lack of any document enshrining a general consensus, it is hard to say what specifically was agreed. Most likely the allies reaffirmed the "strategic importance" of trade and promised, on the basis of that importance, to consider in the future the (?terms) of East-West trade.

Commenting on R. Reagan's letter to G. Thorn, chairman of the European Commission, a European Commission spokesman adopted the following stance: Since Greece totally dissociated itself from the Washington consultations and since France and a number of other EEC countries emphatically disagree with the American conditions, the commission intends to hold its own consultations about East-West trade relations inside the "ten."

Such is the truth. But the Americans have long been accustomed to the interests of political business being placed incomparably higher than any kind of truth. And the U.S. Administration resorted to deliberate deception -- simply to save face and to conceal from the public the fact that the sanctions policy had been an ignominious failure.

There can be no doubt that Washington will continue to pressure the allies and to urge them into a "trade war." Nor can there be any doubt that there will be people in West Europe and Japan who want to "fight" just as much as Reagan -- albeit in the sphere of debit and credit. Nonetheless, there is the hope that our neighbors' political experience and the experience of their relations with the Soviet Union will caution them against imprudent decisions. "A stupid action does not become more attractive just because it is taken collectively," the well-known West German figure E. Bahr wrote recently.

The conflict that flared up over the "gas for pipes" deal transcends the limits of short-term [konyunkturnyy] transatlantic friction. It reflects a more general problem: the nature of and prospects for the evolution of the relations between the United States and West Europe. There was a time when the United States possessed incontestable economic and political superiority over West Europe. And the latter reconciled itself to the role of junior partner. Now the situation has changed. In 1980 the GNP of the "Ten" was greater than the U.S. GNP. Nowadays the EEC is the recognized center of world capitalist trade: Its share of world capitalist exports is three times that of the United States. The "Common Market" countries' currency reserves are 10 times greater than the American reserves. West Europe's relative weight in world politics has also increased markedly.

In the seventies indications emerged that Washington intended to review its relations with West Europe, to come to terms with West Europe's specific interests and to take into account West Europe's geographical position. People began to talk of equal partnership. However, with regard to equality, talk was as far as matters went. The customary egoism and imperial stereotypes of American policy stifled the shoots of common sense. That's not all. At some point around the turn of the seventies and the eighties the U.S. Administration went onto the offensive against its West European partners.

Above all, military-political levers are being used. The intention is extremely simple -- to scare and intimidate West Europeans with the Soviet Union and then take them in hand and make them follow submissively in Washington's footsteps. The pressure in this sphere is being supplemented with economic pressure. The Americans don't care about the disastrous situation in the West European economy. They are pushing their own line: You adapt to our credit and financial policy, reduce exports to the United States and sever trade and economic ties with the East. If not, we will punish you. And the sanctions came thick and fast....

The White House has gone too far. West Europe is up in arms. This is not a gesture of defiance [bunt na kolenyakh]. It is an expression of the fact that people in West Europe are increasingly clearly aware of their own interests and are seeking to defend them. We will see more attempts to paper over the cracks and to smooth over the contradictions. But so long as U.S. policy teeters between thoughtlessness and irresponsbility and until the Americans are cured of their megalomania, the cracks and contradictions will only widen.

After cursing its allies to its heart's content, Washington suddenly remembered that the sanctions had been intended to hurt and pressure the Soviet Union. The charming conclusion that was reached was: By lifting the sanctions we have made a good gesture to Moscow, so now it's Moscow's turn to give an answering signal of good will; we're waiting.... I ask readers to ponder once again the implications of M. Jobert's sarcastic remark.

...Exactly. They are asking for the watch as well. But, as Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said the other day, in point of fact we have nothing to cancel: We have not introduced sanctions against anybody. But in the last 2 years Washington figures have produced such a heap of all kinds of absurdity, dangerous absurdity, that against this background their own "gestures," "signals" and so forth can scarcely be taken seriously.

In conclusion, let us allow Americans to have their say. "First of all," W. Safire writes in THE NEW YORK TIMES, "we must stop pretending we have been successful and must admit that we have been beaten, whipped and completely smashed." Describing the policy of embargoes and sanctions as "irresponsible posturing," former U.S. Under Secretary of State G. Ball asks: "Does nobody ponder the fact that these empty gestures demonstrate America's weakness rather than its strength and present us in a ridiculous light in the eyes of the whole world?" People do ponder the fact, of course. But unfortunately not in the White House, only outside it.

## SKOROV CITES REAGAN MOVES ON WHEAT, SANCTIONS

LD272130 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Georgiy Skorov, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute in Moscow, has stated that Washington's restrictions and bans on trade with the Soviet Union have inflicted damage on the United States itself and not on the Soviet Union. In an interview, he said that the U.S. ruling circles now seem to understand the absurdity of such a policy. It is no coincidence that Reagan has been forced to annul the embargo on exports of wheat to the Soviet Union, imposed by his predecessor Carter, and then to abolish his own sanctions in connection with the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

## MATERIALS ON MINISTERIAL-LEVEL GATT SESSION

### Brock Remarks, Second Day

LD251914 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva November 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

The 38th session of GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) at the ministerial level of 88 member-countries of GATT is in its second day here. As it became known in the lobbies of the session which is held all the time behind the closed door, practically all speakers addressing the session pointed out that GATT countries which according to the regulations of the agreement must lower tariff barriers, are on the contrary introducing ever new ones. Many countries established strict protectionism against the imports of farm produce. There is a profound discrimination with regard to trade of such countries as New Zealand for which the export of agricultural products is very important, said New Zealand's Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Overseas Trade Warren Cooper. He pointed out that a confidence crisis arose in GATT because of the introduction of various protectionist measures. We have built a house of cards, the minister said. If one card is taken out, it starts disintegrating. He stressed that the USA, the EEC and Japan proved unable to resolve through talks the contradictions that are threatening the freedoms of trade.

The plight of developing countries was summed up by Secretary General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Gamani Corea. He stressed that the long-drawn-out crisis through which the West is living now, the crisis without precedent since the beginning of the thirties, has a particularly hard and destructive effect on Asian, African and Latin American countries. The consequences of this crisis are a huge foreign debt of developing countries, dwindling on per capita national income, the decline of the prices of goods exported by those countries which deprives them of the funds necessary for development.

Gamani Corea condemned the practice of putting ever higher tariff barriers in the way of the exports by developing countries to Western countries and assessed this practice as open discrimination against developing countries. He emphasized particularly that while the West exports to developing countries industrial products to a total sum of 249 billion dollars, the export of goods by African, Asian and Latin American countries amounts to only 64 billion dollars because of the inflicted curbs.

The existence of serious difficulties in the world trade was admitted also by the head of the U.S. delegation, William Brock. However, he did not admit the fact that it is precisely the United States which resorts most widely to the policy of protectionism, that not a single Western country has such intricate tariff barriers as the United States.

The participants in the session and the journalists covering it are aware that three days ago the self same Brock, speaking in the "American International Club" of Geneva, actually threatened that unless other countries (it is indicated here that he meant above all the EEC countries) open wide the door to U.S. goods Washington will narrow still more the access or foreign goods to the United States.

Brock's laments at the GATT session about the difficult situation of developing countries, their huge foreign debt, etc, sounded as hypocrisy. It is common knowledge that it is precisely the United States that bars the way to its markets to goods from Asian, African and Latin American countries, particularly to textile goods and tropical fruit. While doing this Washington at the same time demands in GATT, in UNCTAD and at other international forums a free hand for U.S. monopolies, the granting to them of an opportunity to hold the uncontrolled sway in developing countries.

## Issues Under Contention

LD261832 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva November 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports: The 38th session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, held at ministerial level, shows that its particpants are likely to go home empty-handed. This conclusion is made by the Swiss press and also by representatives of a number of countries attending the session, specifically by the minister of foreign trade of France, Michel Jobert, who said that the session was "ill-timed" in view of vastly differing positions of its participants.

The disagreements between capitalist countries became especially apparent in Geneva. The United States, the Economic Community and Japan had a real fight over markets for their monopolies. Washington demands that the West European market be opened to its agricultural products and that at the same time the Common Market take no steps to stimulate agricultural exports across the ocean. The delegates of the EEC countries accused the United States of practising protectionism, raising bank rates and attempting to have American banks, insurance and transport companies operate in West Europe without any restrictions.

Nor is the session able to solve the problem of trade expansion of Japan which -- as was shown by the statement made by I. Sakurauchi, the head of the Japanese delegation -- has no intention of following the "recommendations" of its partners for limiting exports.

The developing countries pointed out at the session that the West left unheeded their acute problems engendered by the vices of capitalism. Representatives of capitalist countries avoid calling many things by their names and are reluctant to admit openly that the present deterioration of world trade was cause first of all by a deep and protracted crisis that has hit the entire capitalist system, said Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, the Cuban minister of foreign trade.

The West, he said, wants the developing countries to bear all the consequences of the present economic crisis and thus safeguard the profits of monopolies. Capitalist countries are imposing on developing states unfair terms of trade, which is the main factor behind their tremendous balance-of-trade deficit.

## 'Sharp Contradictions,' Impasse

LD280614 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva November 28 TASS -- The current session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) has reached a relentless deadlock, with the final meeting scheduled for today's morning having now been postponed four times and the ministers of the 88 attending GATT member-countries gathering for 15 minutes late in the night only to hear the session's chairman tell them that efforts to reach agreement on the final document have been stalemated and that the final full-scale meeting was therefore to be put off till today's afternoon.

Although the draft final document was drawn up before the session, the exceptionally sharp contradictions between the United States and the Common Market have prevented agreement on its final wording. These contradictions had been at work also during the preparation of the "ministerial session" but became especially violent during the general debate at the session itself.

The U.S. delegation, as is known, is demanding that the West European markets should be thrown open without restrictions to U.S. commodities and that U.S. banks, insurance societies and transport companies should also be given free rein in the Common Market countries. Washington is also categorically demanding that the EEC should abandon its practice of subsidising the exports of farm produce. But "the Ten" are emphatically refusing to accept the U.S. demands, insisting, for their part, that Washington should give up its toughening policy of protectionism, which was closing the U.S. market to European goods.

The search for a compromise, which would bridge the gap between the positions of the United States and the EEC, continued well into the night. Various mediatory groups were formed. But there still is no document which would be satisfying to both sides, leaving the session in the impasse.

## No 'Concrete Results'

LD290650 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva November 29 TASS -- The session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) of the ministers of 88 GATT member-countries came to a close this morning without concrete results. The main attention at the session was given to the increase in competition and protectionism in trade in the conditions of the protracted economic crisis in the West. There was an acute clash between the USA and EEC countries at the session managed to adopt a final document in which provisions of a declarative character predominate while concrete decisions on acute matters are either postponed for 'study' or are passed over in silence altogether. The final document does not map out serious actions aimed at upholding the interests of the developing countries, although the delegates of those countries at the session criticized the trade-and-economic expansion of the USA and other leading capitalist countries and the inequitable trade relations being imposed by the West.

## Criticism of 'Protectionism'

LD291834 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes: The 38th GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) session has failed to solve any of the acute problems [words indistinct] trade experiences as a result of the adverse impact of the policy of protectionism pursued by the United States and other major imperialist powers. The final statement on which the conference agreed only this morning amidst great difficulties, has a declarative character and seems called upon to "save the face" of the conference organisers.

The meetings of economics and trade ministers held within the framework of the session resembled military operations, in the trenchant remark of THE TIMES of London, with each participant working to attain only his own aims. The session has shown that contradictions between major monopoly centers -- the United States and the Common Market and Japan -- on the one hand, and the imperialist powers and the developing states, on the other, are acute and irreconcilable.

The U.S. delegation openly threatened its EEC partners in a bid to make them meet U.S. demands. But there was no discord among them in their concerted action against the developing states. On the contrary, imperialist powers acted in a common front. The intensifying foreign trade expansion, inequitable terms of supplying credit and technology, discriminatory customs and other barriers -- all this is directed, above all, against the emergent states. The developing nations are now a more lucrative export market for the United States than Japan and the EEC taken together. Washington is clearly toughening its stand on trade with the developing countries, trying to use it widely as an instrument of political pressure.

While pressing the developing countries into opening a wider access to their markets for the goods produced by the industrially developed nations, the latter put up new obstacles in the way of export of manufactured goods from the emergent states.

This makes it a lot harder for the developing states to export their wares, and hinders their economic development. The United States and other imperialist powers are trying to preserve the developing countries' status as suppliers of raw materials (trying to keep their prices down in the process) and at the same time to guarantee high rates of profit for their own exporters. The forms of protectionism practices by the United States, Japan and the EEC have become less apparent but their predatory essence has not changed.

If certain developing countries hoped that the GATT session in Geneva would be able to do something to improve their grave economic and financial standing, it was an exercise in futility. The failure of the session is fraught with the further intensification of protectionism and the emergence of new trade barriers which imperialist powers are turning, above (?all), against the developing states.

## LEADING BODIES OF NATO BEGIN WINTER CONFERENCES

### Groups, Agenda Items

LD291130 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels November 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

A series of winter conferences of the leading bodies of the North Atlantic alliance began in Evere, suburb of the Belgian capital, with a session of the NATO Eurogroup today, with the defence ministers of twelve West European states (without France and Iceland) participating.

According to the NOUVELLE ATLANTIQUE bulletin close to NATO circles, the main items on its agenda are an increase in military preparations and the Eurogroup's information activity by which plans to counteract anti-war action in Western Europe are meant.

A session of the NATO Military Committee is also to be held today, with the chiefs of general staff of the bloc's member-countries participating. It will be followed by a session of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group, which will consider, according to the Western press, preparation for the deployment of about 600 new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles Pershing-2 and cruise missiles despite the population's protests, and will also discuss Washington's new strategic doctrines, including that of a "limited" and "protracted nuclear war."

At the NATO's Military Planning Committee session held at the defense ministers' level, the USA, according to press reports, intends to demand a further increase in the NATO members' military expenditures which last year amounted to an aggregate of 280,000 million dollars.

The Atlantic meetings will end with a winter session of the NATO Council with the foreign ministers' participation.

Judging by the announced programme, the bloc's rearmament will again be counted upon at the sessions of the leading bodies of NATO. Their agendas do not include any of the proposals which are now under discussion among the political circles and the public of NATO countries and which lead to lessening the danger of nuclear war and to strengthening trust between states.

## U.S. Goals, FRG Role

LD292354 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1930 GMT 29 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Excerpt] According to news agencies, NATO's winter session will become the main political event of the North Atlantic alliance. It is pointed out that it will be devoted to the elaboration of a joint concept regarding the Soviet Union in political, economic, and military fields.

However, we can only note that the agenda of the NATO sessions does not include items connected with the policy of detente, with the working out of a specific response to Soviet peace initiatives.

Judging from numerous commentaries in the Western press, three points become clear: First, the Americans will try to obtain the NATO allies' approval of the Reagan plan for deployment of the MX strategic missiles. I spoke about this in the first broadcast of "The World Today." Second, the Americans will try to obtain the final agreement of the NATO European partners for the deployment in West Europe of the so-called Eurostrategic weapons -- that is, the new U.S. medium-range missiles. Third, the Americans will try by all possible means to obtain the agreement of other NATO members for a further increase in their military expenditure.

In short, the Pentagon cowboy intends to line up his NATO army at attention, and the Bonn generals increasingly lay claim to the role of the European assistant cowboy [podpasok] of this army. The new FRG defense minister, Woerner, will take part in NATO session for the first time. FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, the West German conservative newspaper, states with satisfaction: He knows his trade. The paper continues: Woerner's recent visit to the United States has made it possible to radically change the climate in relations between the FRG and the United States by enlivening these relations. The sides started to respect and value each other to a greater extent.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE goes on to say: This is particularly important for us because the Federal German Republic -- please listen to this -- because the FRG should play

We, that is West Germany, are the mightiest classical [klassicheskaya] military force in Europe in the framework of the community. America values us as a partner whose stand influences the stand of other European partners. The FRG's approval of the NATO dual decision is a signal to others. The same paper continues: The present Federal Government fully supports the dual decision, that is the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles on West German soil.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE concludes: The coming NATO session is called upon to fill with wind the sails of the ship which set course for modernization of armaments.

Comrades, these words comprise the entire program of West Germany's militarist circles. In the fifties and sixties Bonn proudly called itself the most obedient and exemplary pupil of Washington, and it seems that certain persons in the capital of the Rhine would like to resume this role by using its present mightly classical military force.

However, the fifties and sixties were followed by the seventies, by the period of detente which offered so much to the people of Europe, in the first place and primarily to the Federal Republic and its people. We would not like to think that they have forgotten about this on the Rhine.

## First Eurogroup Session

LD292230 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1945 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels, 29 Nov (TASS) -- The session of the NATO Eurogroup, first of a series of winter sessions of the leading organs of the North Atlantic bloc, completed its work today. The session adopted a communique again confirming the intention to continue the arms race. Thus, the ministers of defense of the 12 West European countries have ignored the insistent demands of the broad masses of the public on the continent to "freeze" arsenals at the current level and to negotiate for their reduction.

The participants in the session also announced plans for building up the nonnuclear forces of the NATO bloc and providing their armies with the most up-to-date forms of weaponry.

## PENTAGON DEVELOPS NEW COMBAT OFFENSE STRATEGY

LD291737 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0720 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Washington 29 Nov (TASS) -- The United States is conducting energetic preparations for unleashing "large" and "small" wars, both in Europe and in other regions of the world, and relying on being the first to deliver a nuclear strike. Confirmation of this is provided by the Pentagon's latest strategic doctrine, named "airland battle," which is set out in the U.S. Army's new field statute "FM 100-5."

The key elements of the new strategy, the magazine COUNTERSPY reports, are the "forestalling principle" of an offensive operation, and "attack in depth." "Forestalling principle" means the use of nuclear and chemical weapons in conjunction with conventional weapons before enemy forces have been sent into battle; "attack" envisages the swift movement of combat action onto enemy territory. Troop formations and installations must be attacked from the rear, for which purpose nuclear weapons are particularly effective, the statute stresses.

The "airland battle" doctrine was developed primarily for conducting combat actions in Central Europe, above all on the FRG-GDR border. Now, however, the Pentagon generals are planning to apply it in other regions of the world. As transpires from a statement by General Rogers, commander-in-chief of the NATO Armed Forces in Europe, the U.S. NATO allies have also adopted this doctrine. In the "Reforger" maneuvers, which took place this autumn, its basic principles were tested in practice.

Now the U.S. military strategists, COUNTERSPY writes, are preparing a new doctrine for the beginning of the next century. It makes provision for the use in combat of new weapons systems, in particular, space weapons.

## GERASIMOV VIEWS CURRENT RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD282120 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Nov 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Hello comrades. The events of the last weeks in Moscow, by the very nature of things, have caused a certain pause in international relations. The world has been watching Moscow to see what will happen and, in its turn, Moscow has been watching the world attentively, too. American Senator Robert Dole, a prominent figure in the Republican Party -- Reagan's party -- has been in Moscow during these days. He stated that he observes an advancement by the Reagan administration toward a new beginning -- that is how he expressed himself. Some observers have begun cautiously seeking signs of a thaw, even a weak one, in American-Soviet relations.

Two chance coincidences have encouraged them to this occupation: First, Washington has acknowledged defeat in the struggle against the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe and has just revoked the so-called sanctions, which aroused the indignation of all. Second, in Moscow a representative session of the Soviet-American Trade and Economic Council took place on a note of certain optimism. Of course, the American representatives who were in Moscow were received on various high levels. So one can understand the observers who anticipated events somewhat and wished to use the pause which arose to recommend that same new beginning that even Senator Dole seemed to notice.

Then Washington turned on the cold shower. George Shultz, secretary of state, warned: Do not let yourselves be carried along by Moscow's sweet music.

We must wait for a change in Soviet behavior. Remaining, so to speak, under the influence of musical images, the President himself recalled a current American Expression -- it takes two to tango. He recalled it and added: Therefore, we need actions that show that they too want to tango with us. Continuing the President's metaphor, it must be noted that it is simply not done to accept an invitation to dance accompanied by remarks to the partner about her hair style, the color of her eyes or, let us say, her way of thinking. You accept your partner as she is -- otherwise it is not the attitude of one who is issuing an invitation, but the attitude of a mentor.

This is not how things will take place, either in form or in essence. In form, because no one has authorized America to be a school mistress on a world scale and in essence because the reasons for the deterioration in relations between our countries should not be sought in Moscow. They should be sought in the corridors of power of Washington. Let us recall: From the very beginning, since January 1981, the Reagan administration has spoken in a high tone of anti-Sovietism. Then, in February the Soviet side replied with an invitation to dialogue on all levels, which was heard from the authoritative rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress. Our foreign policy maintains its continuity.

## ENHANCED TRADE RELATIONS WITH U.S. HOPED FOR

### Trade Official's Comments

LD260950 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 26 Nov 82

["Trade in the Name of Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 26 TASS -- "In recent years the character of Soviet-American relations is known to have been changing not in the best direction," a correspondent of the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA was told in interview by Boris Alekseyev, first vice-president of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council. A scheduled meeting of the council is known to have been recently held in Moscow. "That change in relations, certainly, told on the state of trade and economic ties too," the Soviet representative continued. "The activities of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council have also noticeably declined through the fault of the American side. Since 1978 we had not held our main function -- an annual meeting. This was a consequence of the policy pursued both by the Carter administration and Reagan in the field of Soviet-American trade."

"As a result of all sorts of restrictions, American firms -- members of the council, among them Caterpillar, Armco Steel and others suffered losses. American firms began gradually withdrawing from the council on the pretext of the financial difficulties. And yet not many of them have withdrawn.

"Notwithstanding all obstacles, notwithstanding all restrictions and embargoes, many American council members remained optimistic.

"It can be said that a frank and serious conversation was held in Moscow on how to further build up our trade and economic relations," Boris Alekseyev said. "In their speeches American businessmen stressed the significance of the council's activities and the need to look for ways for expanding business cooperation between American companies and Soviet organisations, pointed to their interest in developing trade with the USSR."

"Our stand on those issues remains invariable," the interview says. "It was clearly expressed in the speech by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers."

He said: "We stand for developing trade and economic relations with all countries, including with the United States. But this is possible only along the lines of equality and mutual benefit. There can be no other basis."

"In the common opinion of its participants, our seventh session has been an important Soviet-American meeting," Alekseyev said in conclusion. "But it takes great efforts to achieve the desired results."

## Trade as a Weapon

LD251206 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 25 TASS -- Deputy director of the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Sciences (Economy) Georgiy Skorov spoke out for the expediency of better Soviet-American economic relations. In his article published in the newspaper MOSCOW NEWS (November 28 issue) he writes that all bans, sanctions and embargoes have almost no effect on the USSR.

"For all the indisputable significance of foreign trade", the author writes, "it is not the determining factor in the national economy of the USSR. In 1981, for instance, the USSR's gross social product [GSP] equalled 1,116,000 million roubles, and imports 52,600 million, of which 18,100 million roubles, or 1.6 per cent of the GSP, were from developed countries with a market economy (that is, within the framework of East-West trade). The USA's share, comprising less than one-tenth of the entire Soviet import from capitalist countries, stood at 0.14 per cent, i.e., using the language of mathematics, it was infinitely small amount. With ammunition like this no serious general would decide to start a war, even if it be a trade war."

"The main thing," Georgiy Skorov pointed out," however, is not even in quantitative proportions. The fundamental vice of the theory of using trade as a weapon lies in the fact that it ignores the very nature of trade as a mutually advantageous affair.

"Countries exchange goods not because they like each other or want to do something pleasant for a partner, but because they see this as advantageous for themselves and receive tangible benefits from the exchange. Wherever there is no mutual benefit, there is no trade either.

"It stands to reason that trade is developing not in a vacuum but in a real political situation which itself influences trade in the same way as trade influences politics. But this mutual influence is not infinite. To believe that one can secure political concessions in exchange for some goods is unrealistic, to say the least."

"The American sponsors of trade sanctions", Georgiy Skorov goes on, "explain their acts by the contention that they give prioroty to national interest. Other interests, including economic ones, they argue, can and must be sacrificed for the sake of these interests. It looks as if this peculiar interpretation of a country's supreme interest makes it impossible to weigh up real benefit and damage from the conduct or discontinuation of trade. Otherwise, how can one explain that President Carter, proceeding from U.S. 'national interests', imposed an embargo on grain exports to the USSR, while President Reagan, evidently motivated by the same interests, lifted that embargo? There is something wrong with this.

"Beyond all doubt, their development requires a favourable climate. But the reputation of being an 'unreliable partner', which the United States has earned by its dashings to and fro is not at all conducive to the development of cooperation."

The Soviet Union has always fulfilled and continues to fulfill its obligations. It has the right to expect the same from others.

## U.S. RECOURSE TO TRADE PROTECTIONISM VIEWED

PM251017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At Other People's Expense"]

[Text] Washington, 21 Nov (TASS) -- U.S. President R. Reagan has made a radio broadcast to the country which he devoted to problems of international trade.

The head of the White House was forced to admit that the United States, like other Western countries, is in the "grip of the most prolonged world recession in postwar history." Matters have become so bad that even before the speech began, the President, forgetting that the microphone was switched on stated bitterly that "the national economy is in a very bad way." In so doing he involuntarily let slip to the U.S. public what the administration has long been trying to hide or gloss over. "To the White House's embarassment," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes in this context, "these bitter words were heard by journalists in the press room."

R. Reagan stressed that the present alarming state of the Western economy is undermining most gravely the bases of international trade. Noting the general character of the difficulties experienced by the United States and its trading partners, he nevertheless left not the slightest doubt that Washington intends to resolve its own economic problems at other countries' expense.

The President called for "free and fair trade" and demanded that other states should abandon restrictions in this sphere and protectionist measures even though it is well known that in defense of the U.S. corporations' interests and profits Washington itself is acting as leader of the protectionist tendencies building up in the West. A recent report published by the Institute of International Economics bluntly points out that the United States places widespread restrictions on access to its domestic market for foreign goods, in particular, for automobiles, steel, ready-made clothing, sugar and TV sets.

The press recalls that Congress is now reviewing over 100 draft laws which envisage the application of various restrictive measures against U.S. competitors. Of them, 53 are directed against Canada and about 40 against Japan. Resorting to an "arm-twisting" policy, the U.S. Administration has already achieved a "voluntary" restriction on Japanese automobile imports.

Literally the day before, R. Reagan warned that without hesitation he would use the "extraordinary powers" of the 1974 trade law for the compulsory restriction of the import of special grades of West European steel into the United States.

In his speech the President did not hide the fact that the United States is ready to take measures to strengthen the competitiveness of U.S. monopolies in the world market. "Let no one be in any doubt," he warned, "that we intend to use all our strength to achieve these goals."

R. Reagan's radio broadcast occurred on the eve of the GATT session which is opening in Geneva and at which, according to the local press, Washington intends to take specific steps to intensify its position in international trade.

## DPRK FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

SK251306 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] An international conference of leaders of foreign countries' friendship societies with the USSR will be held in Moscow tomorrow to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union.

Delegations from many foreign countries, including a Korean-Soviet Friendship Society delegation headed by Yi Pong-hui, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, have arrived in Moscow to attend this conference.

Yesterday, the fraternal Korean guests visited the Soviet national economic exhibition and inspected various exhibits displayed on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

The Korean-Soviet Friendship Society delegation toured a farm near Moscow today. This farm is a collective member of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

### Interview with Delegate

SK290525 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Interview with Yi Pong-hui, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK's Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and vice chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Committee, given while attending an international meeting between the delegations of friendship societies held in Moscow on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR -- recorded; date not given]

[Text] We consider it our pleasure to participate in an international meeting between responsible functionaries of friendship societies of the Soviet Union and Soviet Social circles on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union.

On 30 December 1922, 60 years ago, the USSR was founded by the great Lenin. The founding of the Soviet Union was an event of significance in the lives of the Soviet people. Lenin set forth a theory on the question of the nation, elucidated the national policies of the Bolshevik Party and resolutely struggled for the equality of nations and their right to self-determination and for the voluntary alliance among equal peoples.

As a great victory of the Leninist national policies, the founding of the Soviet Union -- a multinational country -- strengthened the fraternal friendship and unity among various nationalities of the USSR and encouraged the struggles of oppressed peoples for national liberation.

Since the Soviet Union was founded, by uniting with each other various nationalities of the USSR have defended the gains of the October Revolution by crushing the maneuvers of the imperialist forces against the people, achieved the socialist remodeling of the country and developed their economy and culture.

World War II was a period during which the solidarity of the Soviet Union -- a multinational country -- was severely tested. Contrary to the imperialists' expectation that the Soviet Union, a multinational country, would collapse in the war, the Soviet people honorably defended the Soviet fatherland by valiantly fighting against the aggressors with their united strength.

In the postwar period, the Soviet people rehabilitated in a brief period the people's economy -- which had been ruined during the war -- by staging their creative labor struggle, and changed their country into a developed socialist power.

Today, under the leadership of the CPSU, the Soviet people are vigorously waging socialist competition to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to greet the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR with great successes in labor. The Soviet party, government and people are positively endeavoring to oppose the aggression of the imperialists and their war policies, to ease international tension and to realize peace in the world.

We sincerely rejoice over the great success attained by the Soviet people in the struggle for the country's prosperity since the Soviet Union was founded.

The Soviet Union is a close, neighboring country bordering our own. The friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Soviet people have long historical roots. The people of the two countries established friendly and cooperative relations in the joint struggle to win victory in the socialist cause and have consolidated and developed these relations.

The Korean-Soviet Friendship Society has positively contributed to the development of the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries by holding various functions, such as commemorative rallies, friendship meetings, exhibitions and film shows and by exchanging delegations of friendship with each other to observe significant days in the lives and history of the Soviet people.

Our people treasure friendship and unity with the Soviet people in the anti-imperialist cause and the socialist and communist cause.

I believe that the militant friendly, cooperative relations forged between the peoples of our two countries will further develop and be strengthened in the struggle against imperialism and for victory of the socialist and communist cause.

## IZVESTIYA CITES KCNA ON DPRK AIRSPACE VIOLATION

PM251241 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "United States-DPRK: "Airplane Intruder"]

[Text] KCNA reports that a USAF plane has invaded DPRK airspace and conducted a reconnaissance flight.

Since 8 September, the agency points out, 38 instances of the violation of the DPRK's air borders have been noted. These acts of provocation, like the U.S.-South Korean military maneuvers held close to the demilitarized zone, show that U.S. imperialism is the main culprit in the fueling of tension in the Korean Peninsula region.

## REACTION TO U.S. CHARGE OF CHEMICAL WARFARE IN DRA

### World Service View

LD301014 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] The American State Department has claimed once again that the USSR is allegedly using chemical weapons in Afghanistan. It times these allegations to coincide with the discussion of the so-called Afghan issue pressed on the United Nations General Assembly by Washington and its allies. The Western media's claims on the use of Soviet-made chemical weapons in Afghanistan have never been proved. A group of United Nations experts came to this conclusion earlier this year. In the meantime, the Afghan authorities have displayed more than once samples of chemical weapons of American and British make seized from counterrevolutionary bands infiltrating Afghanistan from across the Pakistani border.

### TASS Report

LD301126 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Washington November 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports: Official Washington has compiled another false anti-Soviet report in a bid to justify its dangerous policy of preparations for chemical and bacteriological warfare. The U.S. State Department published the document entitled "Chemical Warfare in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan: An Update". This "report" repeats the allegations that the Soviet Union and "its allies" use chemical and biological weapons in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea.

What "new evidence" did the authors of that "report" find? None whatsoever. Their "conclusions" are based on the testimony of anonymous "eye witnesses", "experts" and counter-revolutionary bandits.

The Soviet Union has more than once authoritatively denied the lies concerning the "use" of chemical weapons by the USSR. And not only the Soivet Union -- a group of experts of the United Nations failed to detect any evidence that would confirm the use of such weapons by the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia. THE WASHINGTON POST and other American papers have written about the absence of any conclusive evidence that the Soviet Union was using such weapons in Afghanistan. Prominent U.S. experts have repeatedly made similar statements.

In the meantime U.S.-manufactured chemical grenades were seized from bandits who make murderous raids into Afghan territory. The military of anti-popular Salvadorean regime trained and armed by Washington uses U.S.-made chemical bombs against the patriots of El Salvador.

Why then, it is appropriate to ask, Washington resorted to that brazen lie? The answer is patently clear. Ungrounded accusations against the Soviet Union serve as a propaganda screen behind which the Reagan administration is pressing forward with its large-scale program of preparations for chemical and bacteriological warfare. It is indicative that the State Department published its "report" shortly before the 98th session of the U.S. Congress is to begin. During the session American legislators will be discussing among other things the allocation of many millions of dollars for that militarist program.

According to U.S. press reports, the United States has already stockpiled 150,000 tons of toxic agents in its arsenals. Three million artillery shells, mines and airbombs, stored at bases in the continental part of the country, at Johnston Atoll in the Pacific and at U.S. bases in West Germany, are filled with those toxic agents.

It is planned to spend six billion dollars in the course of five years within the framework of the program of production of fundamentally new chemical mass annihilation weapons, the so called binary ammunition. The construction of a giant facility is well under way at Pine Bluff (Arkansas) to manufacture such weapons. According to a spokesman for the Pentagon, the United States is going to set up a large arsenal of binary ammunition in Britain as part of the buildup of the chemical warfare capability. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, it is also planned to fit out cruise missiles with warheads filled with toxic agents and to site the missiles in Western Europe.

## 'UNOFFICIAL SOURCES' CITED ON SUPPORT FOR DRA

NC292048 Paris AFP in English 2039 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, Nov 29 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union continues to favor a political solution in Afghanistan but the Soviet Army will stay there for as long as the "rebellion" is supported, unofficial Soviet sources said here today. They were commenting on statements by Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and the Soviet expert on North America, Georgiy Arbatov. President Zia, who met Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov during the Brezhnev funeral, was reported in London's FINANCIAL TIMES as saying the Soviet Union wants its troops out of Afghanistan. Mr Arbatov meanwhile was quoted in the U.S. newsweekly TIME as saying the Soviet Union is ready to seek a political solution to achieve that.

The unofficial Soviet sources however pointed out that Afghan President Babrak Karmal had recently said that Soviet forces will stay in Afghanistan until all foreign interference ceased and Afghanistan had received international guarantees on its territorial integrity.

The sources also pointed out that the Soviet Union and its allies have denounced in the United Nations U.S. "armed interference" in Afghan affairs. The Soviet permanent representative in the UN, Oleg Troyanovskiy, called for a negotiated political settlement based on a complete and unconditional halt to the alleged interference.

## DRA ENVOY STATEMENT TO UNITED NATIONS

LD250012 Moscow TASS in English 2338 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] New York 25 November (TASS) -- It is to our profound regret and dissatisfaction that this august body, the General Assembly of the United Nations, is once again dragged into the discussion of the socalled Afghan question, stated M. Farid Zarif, permanent delegate of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan before the UN General Assembly on item "The Situation in Afghanistan." The inclusion of this item, artificially created and deliberately kept "hot" by certain quarters, in the agenda of the current session is unwarranted, unfounded, unjustified and constitutes an outright interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign member state of the UN and as such is a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations.

What happened in Afghanistan since the April 1978, he stated, is a national-democratic revolution, which put an end to the despotic Da'ud's regime and the feudal system of brutal oppression and exploitation, is totally and exclusively an internal matter and is entirely within the domestic jurisdiction of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Afghan people itself has made its historic choice once and for all, and nobody, including this assembly, can dictate to the proud Afghan nation what kind of political and social system they must have and how they should run their affairs, representative of Afghanistan emphasized.

It is our conviction that those quarters which have imposed this discussion on the General Assembly will bear full responsibility for diverting their attention from such burning issues as preventing nuclear catastrophe, strengthening international peace and security, curbing the arms race, combatting the Israeli aggression against the Arab nation and search, through collective efforts for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict including the realization of the inalienable rights of the long-suffering Arab people of Palestine to their homeland, from overcoming the economic backwardness of the greater part of the world and establishing a new international economic order based on truly democratic principles of equality and justice.

It has also become evident now that certain imperialist quarters which instigate the anti-Afghan campaign are impudently exploiting the so-called Afghan question as a false pretext for their well-known imperial aspirations in south west Asia, the Middle East, the Gulf and the Indian Ocean, M. Farid Zarif said.

The successes achieved by the people of my country could have been even greater had there not been unleashed an undeclared, cruel and bloody war against the government and the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, he stated. Despite the fatal and deadly blows dealt by the heroic armed forces of the DRA during the current year at counterrevolutionary bands, and smashing of their hide-outs, the armed incursions into the DRA and incessant dispatch of armed bandits from abroad, mainly from the territory of Pakistan, still continue unabated.

The territory of Pakistan continues to remain the main springboard for the constant dispatch of bandit groups which are being trained, armed and equipped in numerous camps and military centres. According to the accurate date, on the Pakistani territory alone, there are 80 camps and military centres at present for training mercenaries and bandits. In these camps and centres, up to 8,000 bandits undergo military training. Since the period of such training is up to five months, in the course of a year these centres can train and prepare up to 20,000 bandits. According to reliable information, instruction in terrorism and manslaughter is being given by American and Pakistani instructors.

Gangs of bandits are instructed to create an atmosphere of terror in the country. Violating all norms and standards of human and Islamic conduct, they kill people, burn them alive, skin them and hack them into pieces, they burn granaries and schools, thereby attempting to prevent consolidation of the revolution and thus to implement the sinister schemes of their masters.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is still an object of espionage activities waged from the territory of Pakistan, Farid Zarif said. There is reliable data at our disposal that reveals that so far, about 70 spies from the USA and some other NATO countries, Pakistan and other reactionary countries have been arrested by Afghan security forces and all of them have admitted to their counter-revolutionary activities in Afghanistan.

The April Revolution which brought about deep-going transformations in the interests of the majority of the people, could not but become the target of bitter animosity of the internal reaction and imperialist forces whose interests were closely linked to each other.

A major phenomenon of the present-day imperialist policy is the ever-increasing intervention of the U.S. as the leading imperialist country in the internal affairs of those developing countries which what to mould their destinies independently. As far as interference into the domestic affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is concerned, the U.S. has gone a step further and elevated the assistance to the counterrevolution, previously rendered within the framework of the overseas sections of the intelligence organizations of the U.S. to the level of government policy, representative of Afghanistan emphasized.

In addition to the previous U.S. Administration's covert and overt actions, the United States Senate took another provocative decision on the supply of arms to the bands of attacking Afghanistan from abroad. This is an act of clear and outright interference in the internal affairs of a member state of the United Nations and is a blatant violation of international law and of all norms governing international relations. It is tantamount to instigating terrorism against a small country and exporting terrorism into that country.

The people of Afghanistan strongly condemn the adoption of this resolution and such condemnation was vividly manifested at the rallies held by all strata of the population of Afghanistan. These gatherings reiterated the determination of the people of Afghanistan to continue firmly on the path they have chosen and no resolutions can affect in any way the development of revolutionary Afghanistan and the construction of a new and just society.

While making a hoarse cry over the so-called self-determination for the Afghan people, American public figures cynically and shamelessly reveal their understanding of such a "self-determination." During hearings in the U.S. Senate, Mr. Tsongas puts a blunt question: "Who will come to power in Afghanistan if the Soviets leave? Will American interests be served?" And he recommended that U.S. planners make the right choice from among counter-revolutionary factions because he said, "for a small investment now, we stand to reap just rewards in the future."

No comment is needed on that.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan whose general policy and political line is supported by the vast majority of the population, needs the necessary international conditions for completing the realization of revolutionary transformations and for a successful fulfillment of all tasks of the present phase of the development of the country for the benefit of its toiling people.

Therefore, the ensuring of lasting peace and tranquility on the basis of resolving the grave situation around Afghanistan which results from the continuous armed and other interference in Afghanistan, first of all, from the territory of Pakistan, constitutes our utmost desire and the main goal, representative of Afghanistan further stated.

Such interventions and incursions are the primary and main causes of instability and differences in our region. We are convinced that these problems could and should be tackled by peaceful means through negotiations. Our approach to the problem is clearly reflected in our proposals of May 14, 1980 and August 24, 1981. Needless to say, that any impartial analyst can find them realistic and flexible enough to serve as a sound basis for a comprehensive settlement of the situation and normalization of relations among neighbouring countries.

As far as the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is concerned, we reiterated our readiness to meet them half-way towards an early comprehensive political settlement, and are firmly convinced that only goodwill and political determination are needed to solve the existing differences. There is no lack of it on our side. The future policy of the Government of Pakistan may turn to be decisive in attaining an all-round political solution. Such a solution will ensure long-desired peace and tranquility for the people of Afghanistan as well as for the people of Pakistan and the region as a whole, Farid Zarif said.

He explained once again a deep regret that certain quarters have imposed on the assembly this unlawful debate which turns counter to the UN Charter, in order to drag the United Nations into flagrant interference in the domestic affairs of its member states and whip up the tension around Afghanistan, which serves nobody's interests, except those of imperialism, hegemonism, and reaction.

## 'FAILURE' OF POLISH COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES NOTED

LD261526 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Next a dispatch from our Warsaw correspondent, Viktor Olenichev. This is what he writes:

Poland's counterrevolutionary underground and its supporters abroad intended to turn this November into a period marked by aggravated tensions, but their schemes have been frustrated. The situation in Poland is stabilizing. Witness the regular reports of Poland's statistics board, which shows that Poland's economy is gradually extricating itself from the crisis. In October, for instance, its industrial output was 5 percent higher than in the same month last year. This is a positive trend which will obviously strengthen in November. From the beginning of the year till 10th November Polish miners extracted as much coal as they did throughout the previous year.

It is noteworthy that there have been no work stoppages at the facilities where in the recent past counterrevolutionaries managed to stage active provocations, like the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, the Warsky shipyard in Szczecin and the Ursus tractor plant, which has exceeded its production targets for the first 10 months of the year. However all this does not mean that everything is running smoothly. Poland's crisis is too deep to be overcome in all economic spheres at once. A number of Polish facilities experienced labor shortages and housing construction is not up to the mark yet.

Polish workers have shown understanding with the difficulties the nation is facing. They take an increasingly active part in coping with the country's problems. Witness the fact that many Poles voluntarily work on Saturdays. This largely involves consumer goods facilities. The Polish public is taking an active part in working out the nation's economic development program for the next 3 years. The draft program is already under parliamentary consideration. It focuses on raising the people's living standards.

In the West the imperialist circles continue their attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs. They show a rare stubborness in ignoring the process of stabilization and persist in their attempts to teach Poland how to settle its domestic affairs. Indeed Western radio stations continue their anti-Polish campaign. However, the Polish media stress that Poland will never be moved from the road it chose and will never surrender to outside pressure. It will resolve its internal problems as required by the vital interests of the Polish people and the Polish state.

## POLISH 'SPOKESMAN' ON ANDROPOV, COOPERATION

LD250102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet session are widely commented on abroad. Here in an interview with all-union radio is Polish Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban. In an interview with our correspondent in Warsaw he said:

[Begin Urban recording in Polish fading into Russian translation] I consider Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement that detente was not an accidental episode in the difficult history of mankind as exceptionally important, Jerzy Urban says, and that the Soviet Union will make efforts to preserve and prolong its values. I would like to point out, Jerzy Urban continues, that the Soviet Union is determined to strengthen the unity of the socialist countries and to promote the improvement of cooperation among them.

These words from Comrade Andropov were welcomed with satisfaction in Poland, which, on the basis of its own experience is convinced how important it is for the socialist countries to support each other. The coming anniversary of the Soviet Union, which will also be widely marked in Poland, will enable us to gain a yet more profound knowledge of the achievements of Soviet people and to use this experience to solve economic and other tasks, Jerzy Urban said in conclusion. [end recording]

## SOVIET AID GIVEN TO POLISH PETROCHEMICAL COMBINE

OW300212 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 November -- The Plock petrochemical combine processed its 150 millionth ton of oil recently. For (?18) years now oil has been reaching the enterprise from the Soviet Union along the Druzhba pipeline.

The combine in Plock is a vivid example of fruitful cooperation between the two countries. The USSR gave substantial assistance in constructing and expanding the enterprise. Hundreds of Polish specialists have been trained in the Soviet Union. Today the combine maintains friendly contacts and is developing mutually advantageous cooperation with corresponding Soviet enterprises.

Plock petrochemical combine output is received by 2,000 plants in the country. The combine produces approximately 80 percent of the domestic output of fuel, lubricating oils and bitumen. Chemical raw material from plock is used as a base for the production of synthetic fibers, dyes and lacquers and pharmaceutical industry products.

## POLISH YOUTHS' EDUCATION, EMIGRATION DISCUSSED

PM231045 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 82 p 3

[Correspondent Yu. Orlik interview with Bogdan Borys, member of the PZPR Central Committee and secretary of the B. Bierut metallurgical combine party committee: "Breeding Tough Successors"]

[Text] Czestochowa-Warsaw -- [Question] Which problem in the education of Polish youth do you regard as most important at this juncture?

[Answer] Labor education. I say this not just because I am from a working-class family: My father's whole life was connected with the plant and I followed in his footsteps; I have been in the metallurgical plant for 20 years. It is not a case of genealogy, simply that the only way out of the crisis in which we find ourselves is work. Unfortunately, however, you find different attitudes to it.

To make it clear what worries me I will cite a specific example.

Before the Ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum, which was devoted to the problems involved in work with young people, I asked the management of a training combine operating at the plant to allow me to talk with the students. I wanted to have a better appreciation of what those whom we call our successors think about the situation in the country and how they see their future.

I was granted 8 hours as part of civic education classes. The discussion was heated and sharp and, I will make no secret of the fact, tough going. One student asked: "Why is it that my father, who has given the Beirut combine 40 years of his life, has not managed to get either a motorcar or a color television, yet my cousin, who for just 2 years now has been working for a private operator making plastic roosters for sale at church festivals, has already bought a small car?" I was asked the same thing by my senior colleagues -- party members. One of them, from the agglomeration shop, said this: "Why do we quietly watch [independent] craftsmen tear the guts out of society by constantly jacking up prices? If we cannot do without them at a time of crisis then at least let us tax them appropriately."

What can be said in reply to these bitter words? My interlocutors had put their finger on a dangerous tendency for a socialist society. Private sector work cannot and must not be better paid than more prestigious work in a socialist enterprise. An expert in political economics would, no doubt, explain in greater detail and more lucidly where a mixed economy leads (after all, in addition to the private sector in industry we have another 3 million self-employed peasants in the countryside). I will say one thing: As long as growing flowers or making clip-on earrings in private workshops is more lucrative than operating a lathe at a state enterprise, we will not foster a socialist attitude to labor. Moreover, there will always be a shortage of manpower at plants, especially those connected with heavy industry. Here are the figures for our combine alone: In August we were 700 workers under strength. In September the figure was 800 and in October it was 1,000.

[Question] To take yet another aspect of this topic: I understand that your plant employs many "chloporobotniks" -- that is worker-peasants. They own their own land, run a farm and earn a little extra, as it were, at the plant....

[Answer] "Chloporobotniks" account for 3,000 of the plant's 13,000-strong workforce. Every morning they are driven in from the surrounding villages and driven back home after work. The transportation costs are, of course, borne by the enterprise. The "commuters" enjoy the full range of social security benefits and receive rations cards just like the regular workers. They also get leave.

As a rule they take it in the fall when the harvest is ripe and ready for gathering. Can you imagine what it is like for a plant when a couple of thousand people have to be given leave all at the same time? What is more, many of them linger on at their farms. We understand on the whole that the crop cannot be allowed to spoil. Nevertheless, it is a tough time for those workers left in the shops. Let us take another aspect of this. Even before quitting time has arrived, all the "chloporobotnik's" thoughts are focused back home on his farm. Wild horses could not get him to show an interest in social work.

[Question] Sociologists say that, lacking experience of life and unschooled in class struggle, young people are particularly susceptible to petit bourgeois ideology....

[Answer] My reply may seem blunt and bitter, but I feel that in recent years we have just stood by and watched the cult of petit bourgeois complacency take root among young people and have allowed them to become accustomed to an easy life and the temptations of Western window displays. I will touch on just one problem: the so-called seasonal workers emigration. Tens of thousands of young people used to travel to capitalist countries to work. Do you suppose that there was no work for them in Poland or that they were driven abroad by hardship? Nothing of the sort! They went not to earn bread but for hard currency, for dollars. In their pursuit of them they were prpeared to forget about honor and dignity. They say nothing reprehensible about going off with a diploma to wash dishes or with a degree to gather crops on some farmer's plantation.

During the time of Solidarity's bacchanalia, when the very concept of "socialism" was being banished from young people's consciousness, this "new emigration" was defended and even presented as all but beneficial to the country's economic development.

[Question] I remember publications literally claiming the following: "Then approaching the emigration problem one must not think in terms of inviolable ideological principles (!).... On their return these people open up private workshops and service centers, bringing the requisite machinery and equipment with them.... The emigration eases pressure in the labor market, enables services and trades to be revived and, finally, brings the banks dollar receipts." Such views are occasionally voiced even now ...

[Answer] This way of arguing may be called the swapping of ideological principles for greenbacks. One participant in the ninth plenum spoke very well about this:

"Throwing open the borders and emigration have never been a way of solving the country's internal problems, but rather a symptom of helplessness....For me and my comrades it is a great tragedy that for some young people the only program for the future is still to emigrate from Poland, leaving one's own home and forsaking the fatherland."

The picture becomes complete when you add the 18 months of destructive activities among the working people by Solidarity extremists. The orgy of strikes wrecked production and labor discipline. The prestige of the production leader -- the foreman and the team leader -- fell.

These are the complex problems we face today. We are striving to solve them by overcoming the distrust of some and the opposition of others -- those who went underground are being egged on by "benefactors" of the Polish working class from Western sabotage centers. The people's power summoned sufficient strength to uphold socialism's gains. This strength is also sufficient to strengthen socialism and to cleanse it of rust and scale, just as metal is cleansed with fire.

[Question] On what do you base your optimism?

[Answer] On facts. Let us return to the subject of our discussion. We were saying that young people's labor education must be improved and that the prestige of the basic working professions must be increased in their eyes. This requires a whole package of measures and this is in hand.

A government decision to regulate wages in the leading sectors of industry -- mining, metallurgy, construction and ship building -- is being prepared. A new tax system which will, we workers hope, curb the private operator's appetites, will also soon come into operation. As for the black-marketeers and middlemen, of which there are now so many, special teams of workers, in which a particularly active part is played by members of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP], are being formed to combat them.

Finally, the normalization of the situation in the country and the fact that many enterprises have had, so to speak, a second wind (in October the volume of industrial output was 5 percent more than in the corresponding period last year) are helping to revive people's faith that the crisis can and will be overcome. I would call this a revival of faith in the potential of socialism. This is extremely important for young people. Their energy, vigor and knowledge is, after all, indispensable. The main thing is to ensure that the energy of youth is channeled in the right direction and serves the socialist fatherland.

We spoke about this with ZSMP activists at a party committee session. The consensus was that the question of organizing socialist competition, professional skill contests and other well-thought-out activities for training worthy reinforcements for the working class must be put on the ZSMP's agenda.

When I think about our young workers I picture the faces of the youngsters with whom I spoke in the training combine. Scrutinizing them, I believe that this lad will be standing not behind a private stall but by a tap hole in our shop and that he will never leave his motherland in the lurch and seek illusory happiness abroad. That is how we will train him to be, we in the party and our junior comrades in the ZSMP.

## SFRY ENVOY ON REPUBLIC DAY, RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD292138 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Yugoslav people are today marking their national holiday -- Republic Day. Taking part in our program is Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR.

[Begin Drulovic recording] Dear Soviet friends! Comrades! Today the peoples and ethnic groups of Yugoslavia are marking the 39th anniversary of the creation of the SFRY, which was proclaimed in 1943. Until then the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia had liberated 1/4 of the country's territory. The Communist Party viewed the occupation of Yugoslavia in April 1941 as temporary, which the peoples of Yugoslavia should fight. This was also the feeling of the broadest masses of the people. The communists, under Tito, led the people into a liberation war agaist fascism in which Yugoslavia lost 11 percent of its population, including 2/3 of the members of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the Communist youth. It was still during the war years that a new Yugoslavia was formed on federal prinicples with a (?successful) national policy and a program of revolution. In buidling socialism Yugoslavia proceeds along a path which best meets its specific, historic, political and economic conditions. In developing self-government we have achieved major results in the economy and in raising the living standards of the working people.

Yugoslavia is a nonaligned country and actively fights for peace and progress, for relaxation of international tension and for the right of all peoples of the world to decide their own destinies. Yugoslavia renders powerful support to the peoples of the national liberation movement who are fighting for their national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. In this spirit Yugoslavia cooperates actively with the Soviet Union, especially in the struggle for peace, disarmament and relaxation of international tension.

Yugoslav-Soviet relations are good and friendly; cooperation is developing widely in all fields. In the spirit of the best traditions of joint struggle against fascism and on the basis of the achievements of mutual cooperation, Yugoslavia is sincerely interested in the further development of relations on the well-known principles set down in the Belgrade declaration and the Moscow statement which facilitated the successful and fruitful development of relations. These principles have been reaffirmed more than once in the Tito-Brezhnev meetings. The recent meeting between Comrades Stambolic and Ribicic and Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, will be a fresh stimulus in our further cooperation.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate all the Soviet peoples on their great jubilee, the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Thank you for your attention. [end recording]

## FURTHER ON TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

### Gromyko, Turkmen Talks

LD291550 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, has received here Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who arrived on an official visit in Moscow.

The ministers exchanged views on bilateral Soviet-Turkish relations and on some international issues of interest for both sides.

The sides pointed out with gratification the positive trend in the development of relations between the USSR and reaffirmed the mutual striving for a further broadening of Soviet-Turkish cooperation in various fields in the interests of both peoples.

In discussing international issues, serious concern was expressed about the aggravation of the international situation recently, and the need was stressed for vigorous efforts by all states for preventing war, strengthening peace and international security.

Andrey Gromyko drew the attention of the Turkish side to the fresh Soviet foreign policy initiatives aimed at attaining the above-said aims. In the opinion of the Soviet side, a statement by the NATO member-countries and the Warsaw Treaty member-states on non-proliferation of the actions of these alliances to new areas -- Asia, Africa and Latin America -- would contribute to a lessening of international tensions.

Due attention was also devoted to questions pertaining to the situation in the Middle and Near East.

The talks were held in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere.

Later in the day Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honour of Ilter Turkmen, in whose course the ministers exchanged brief toasts.

The luncheon was attended by ministers of the USSR, other officials and persons accompanying the guest in his tour of the USSR.

The talks were continued in the afternoon.

### Patolichev Receives Turkmen

LD292100 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- The Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev, and Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen had a conversation here today. They discussed the state and prospects of development of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

## Kulev, Turkmen on Cooperation

LD301122 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- "The factories and enterprises, built in Turkey with Soviet technical assistance, are a genuine symbol of the fruitful economic cooperation between two countries," Ilter Turkmen, the minister of foreign affairs of the Turkish Republic, said here today. He was holding talks in Moscow with the Vice-Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for External Economic Relations Iliodor Kulev. In their talk the sides discussed the state of bilateral business contacts and also prospects for their further expansion.

Special emphasis was laid on the development of cooperation in power engineering. The contacts in this sphere now are based on an inter-governmental understanding on the joint construction by the two countries of a number of energy projects in Turkey with an aggregate capacity of 800 megawatts. The first of them, the Orhaneli power plant, is being built at full speed; it will supply electricity to enterprises in the western regions of the country.

Prospects were also discussed of expanding cooperation in other spheres of energy. The Turkish side, specifically, expressed its willingness to increase imports of electricity from the USSR: At present the volume of these deliveries is up to 600 million kilowatt hours annually. Kulev, in turn, pointed out that the Soviet Union was prepared to cooperate with Turkey in building atomic power plants in that country.

During the talks the sides also dealt with joint work in cooperation projects in other branches. It was noted with satisfaction that joint work for the expansion of the Iskenderun steel mills proceeds successfully, and the deliveries of practically all equipment from the USSR have been completed. Moreover, it was decided to exert efforts for accelerating the placing into service of a 525 million cubic metres water reservoir on the Akhuryan River which lies on the frontier between the USSR and Turkey.

In conclusion, Ilter Turkmen emphasised that the good economic relations between the USSR and Turkey had become a tradition.

## Turkmen's Itinerary

TA300535 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit, is continuing his contacts in Moscow. Turkmen met twice yesterday with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. He also met with Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev. Bilateral relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union as well as various international issues were discussed during the meetings held between Turkmen and Gromyko. Both ministers expressed their desire for the promotion and expansion of these relations in various fields. Noting the worsening of the international situation, the two foreign ministers pointed out the necessity of exerting more efforts by all countries for preserving world peace and security. The latest developments in the Middle East were also taken up during the meetings.

Today, Turkmen will lay wreaths at the Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. He will then meet with the members of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations before he is received by Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov. Turkmen is expected to visit the Azerbaijan Republic tomorrow.

## Commentary on Relations

LD292302 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The Turkish foreign minister, Ilter Turkmen, arrived in Moscow today as the official guest of the Soviet Government. This visit reaffirms that the two sides intend to maintain multifaceted fruitful cooperation whose foundation is linked with the names of Lenin, the founder of the Soviet State, and Ataturk, the founder of the Turkish Republic.

Soviet-Turkish economic cooperation is now being extended through the expansion of the capacity of enterprises built with Soviet participation, the establishment of new enterprises, and the preparation of projects for a number enterprises.

Soviet-Turkish trade is also expanding. The volume of trade between the two countries was in excess of R400 million last year. Soviet-Turkish scientific, cultural and sports relations are also registering progress. The signing of a science and culture program in Moscow last October for 1982-1984 is an expression of this fact.

The Soviet-Turkish land and maritime borders were redemarcated in the 1970's and the boundary between the parts of the continental shelf belonging to the Soviet Union and Turkey was drawn. The Soviet-Turkish commission engaged in the redemarcation of the border of the Arpacay Dam -- a joint project -- and its (?environs), completed its work a while ago.

Soviet-Turkish relations which have been developing in this direction can be raised to a higher level in accordance with the interests of the peoples of both neighboring countries. This is precisely the angle from which to approach the official visit that the Turkish foreign minister will pay to the Soviet Union. This fact was clearly stated at the 26th CPSU Congress: Our country is ready to develop good relations with its neighbor, Turkey. Also the unchanging nature and the continuity of Soviet foreign policy policy was noted in a speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Tikhonov, reaffirmed this during his meeting with Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu during the latter's visit to Moscow to attend Brezhnev's funeral. The Soviet and Turkish heads of government expressed satisfaction at the stability in Soviet-Turkish relations, and pointed out the desire of both countries to develop their relations in the spirit of good-neighborliness.

The Soviet people have friendly and sympathetic feelings for the Turkish people, our neighbors in the south. This is why Ilter Turkmen's statement that Turkey attaches great importance to the development of traditional good-neighborly relations based on cooperation, mutual trust and respect has been met with profound satisfaction in the Soviet Union.

## ZAMYATIN, FDP OFFICIAL HOLD MEETING IN USSR

LD291710 Hamburg DPA in German 1632 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Nov (DPA) -- Helmut Schaefer, FDP [Free Democratic Party] Parliamentary Party foreign affairs spokesman, met in Moscow today with Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department. He will hold talks tomorrow in the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Schaefer is chairman of the German-Soviet parliamentary group in the Bundestag. He expects his Moscow visit to provide information on Soviet foreign and security policy after Leonid Brezhnev's death.

## USSR-FRG TRADE TIES, RELATIONS ASSESSED

LD282230 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Nov 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Excerpt] Our foreign policy retains its continuity. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, speaking at a plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, said that since the first days of Soviet authority our state has invariably been expressing its readiness for open and honest cooperation with all countries that reciprocate. When the sides manifest good will their cooperation is not hindered by differences in their social systems. This is confirmed by the growth in peaceful cooperation between our country and the states of Western Europe.

[Begin reportage from Cologne by correspondents Glazunov and Kovalenko, named in screen caption; with video showing external shots of USSR trade delegation building] This building on the outskirts of Cologne is well known in business circles of the Federal Republic of Germany. It is the office of the USSR trade delegation in the FRG, which has played no mean role in ensuring that the Federal Republic has become our main trading partner in the capitalist world. [end Glazunov and Kovalenko reportage]

[V.N. Novikov, Soviet trade representative in the FRG, named in screen caption, is shown speaking] In the last 10 years trading and economic relations between the USSR and the FRG have on the whole developed successfully. The most convincing proof of this is the volume of reciprocal trade turnover between our countries, which has increased by a factor of approximately 10 and in 1981 reached the level of R6 billion. Already more than 2,000 FRG firms work successfully and on a mutually advantageous basis with Soviet foreign trade organizations.

Therefore, it is not surprising that despite attempts by the Washington administration to hinder and slow down the development of the foreign economic ties of the USSR with the FRG, the foreign trade turnover between our countries is continuing to develop and grow.

We expect that in the current year 1982 it will increase by between 12 and 15 percent and will reach the level of R7 billion. It is also important to note the long-term nature of our cooperation. We already have agreements and contracts which will not expire until after the end of the 20th century. We also received with satisfaction a statement by the new Government of the FRG to the effect that it intends to continue to develop trade and economic relations with the USSR on the basis of contracts and agreements previously agreed. [end Novikov]

## FRG CHANCELLOR KOHL'S STATE ADDRESS ASSESSED

DW281930 Moscow in German to Germany 1700 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl before the Bonn Bundestag on Thursday gave a government statement on foreign and security policy which was followed by a lively debate. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy comments on some aspects of the speech by the federal chancellor and the debate in the Bundestag.

It is striking that Federal Chancellor Kohl tried very hard to create the impression among his audience, and certainly also far outside the Bundestag, that the FRG's foreign policy will continue to be reliable, sound, predictable and continuous under the new government. These characteristics actually must be expected from the foreign policy (?of every government) that is aware of its responsibility for peace. In a world whose chance of survival consists in avoiding every aggravation of tensions, consolidating international confidence, halting the arms race and pursuing disarmament, predictability and continuity in a positive sense naturally are more necessary than ever.

This applies more to the Federal Republic than to many other states, because its location in Europe and its historic responsibility are known to be of a specific nature. Therefore the federal chancellor's statements will have a good chance of being received with satisfaction by all those who realize the historic necessity of preserving and strengthening world peace, if their statements are identical with the Federal Government's concrete political intentions. However, to what extent does the claim of reliability and predictability, as well as of the continuity of the course of detente and cooperation between the Federal Republic and its neighbors in the East square with Bonn's concrete political intentions announced in the same speech?

The next touchstone in this respect undoubtedly is the Federal Government's stance on the crucial problem of the present security-political situation in Europe, that is to say, the problem concerning the prevention of another arms race on our continent which will inevitably be initiated by the planned stationing of new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe. Federal Chancellor Kohl said, first, that he and President Reagan had reached full agreement on this problem; second, that Bonn was firmly resolved to station the missiles, if this were to be necessary, meaning, if no positive result were to be achieved at the Geneva Soviet-U.S. talks; and, third, that the FRG would observe the (?number) and time schedule fixed in NATO's decision on the missiles.

Reading this passage of his speech, we ask ourselves, nothing new? Yes and no. Nothing new, if we consider that the NATO decision from the start has been aimed at stationing the missiles. Something new, if we consider that Federal Chancellor Kohl by the choice of his words and by setting accents in his statement, gave it to be understood that the Federal Government practically completely leaves the decision to the United States, the decision on how the negotiations in Geneva are to be conducted, which means the decision on a problem whose solution will determine the Federal Republic's future.

In this case, full agreement with the United States appears to be a renunciation by the Federal Republic of its own vital interests. Thus Bonn's determination to implement the deployment, if necessary, turns out to be a carte blanche for the United States to degrade the Geneva negotiations to a mere formality. The pledge to observe the numbers and time schedules fixed in NATO's decision on the missiles in practice requires accelerated preparatory work. The FRG press reports on these preparations more and more often.

Is this missile policy sound, predictable and reliable? Can cooperation [word indistinct] between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union as well as other socialist countries be continued with continuity? Doubts about whether the desire to ensure peace and continue cooperation, stated by Federal Chancellor Kohl, really determines Bonn's foreign policy program in all its essential parts, also are nourished by what was said in his speech on some aspects of relations between the FRG and the GDR.

Federal Chancellor Kohl reiterated some well-known ideas which are not in line with the realities or the spirit of the concluded treaties with the East. Bonn apparently has not realized that every attempt to call the GDR's full sovereignty into question can only have a very negative effect on the Federal Republic's own situation in the international arena.

Another unpleasant aspect of the Bundestag session is the new attempt to interfere in Poland's internal affairs and make demands on Warsaw that no foreign government can be allowed to make. The fact that this act which runs counter to international law and good morals was initiated and imposed by the federal chancellor's party, only underlines the obvious contradiction between the good-sounding statements and the stance on concrete political problems. This contradiction was mentioned in many commentaries of the West German press. Some commentators presume that these good-sounding statements are intended for the FRG voters who will decide on the majority of the next Bundestag, whereas the statements on concrete foreign policy problems are intended for those forces in and outside the FRG who are opposed to detente. Some people also predict that the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Socialist Union] after a possible election victory will revive Adenauer's course and that this is also what Helmut Kohl meant when he talked about continuity. We hope that these presumptions are not correct, but unfortunately the federal chancellor's speech does not sufficiently justify this hope.

## HITLER'S RISE TO POWER EXPLORED IN NEW BOOK

OW300126 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[Ye. Ambartsumov book review under rubric "World of Books:" "Criminal No 1"]

[Text] Many people wonder over and over again: How was Hitler able to subjugate Germany, then almost all Europe within a short historical time? A recently-published book by the historians and publicists D. Melnikov and L. Chernaya [footnote: "Criminal No 1, The Nazi Regime and its Fuehrer" (Prestupnik No 1, Natsistskiy Rezhim I Yego Fyurer), APN Publishing House, 432 pages] helps answer that question.

Many biographies of Hitler have been published in the West. But bourgeois authors -- and you sometimes encounter among them serious researchers who sincerely hate fascism -- are downright hypnotized by Hitler's dizzying career and military victories until the winter of 1941. And they seek an explanation in some kind of "magnetism" of his and in a supernatural strength of will. Some even go so far as to claim a "demonic genius" for this criminal.

Relying on a mass of facts, the authors of the book under review cogently refute this myth, which is unfortunately pretty widespread in the West. Exposing the monstrous plans and practice of Hitlerism, they have shown that Hitler's gaining power had not so much individual roots as sociopolitical roots. The forces that pushed him forward needed precisely such a leader.

(Kirdorf) and (?Tisson), Krupp and Schacht, (Rechling) and (Blom), extremely influential figures in German monopoly capital, sought Hitler out and concluded a deal with him. Speaking at Nuremberg in 1946 at the trial of the main German war criminals, even (G. Taylor), the main prosecutor for the United States, was forced to declare: "Without the joint work of the German industrialists and the Nazi party, Hitler and the Nazis would never have seized or consolidated power in Germany...."

Another prop of Hitler was the German military, which was notable for its self-confidence, aggressiveness and adventurism. It saw Hitler's regime as a suitable tool to implement its age-old dream of establishing dominance over Europe.

Hitlerism also had sociopsychological roots in the German-Prussian spirit of fealty and in antidemocratic, nationalist prejudices.

The poverty and ruin that World War I and then the crisis of 1929-1933 brought for the broad masses in Germany played their role. The petit bourgeois grabbed at the Nazi party's plan for creating a totalitarian state as a lifebelt.

The book provides, so to speak, an anatomy of Hitlerism. All power was concentrated in the hands of the fascist elite, which identified itself with the state: "Its members were linked not by a program, but by a collective surety [krugovaya poruka] and later by a system of privileges thought out down to the smallest detail and by common crimes."

Hitler stood at the summit of the pyramid of power. The authors see the principle of fuehrership as the linchpin of the fascist state. The point is not only that the benighted, socially unstable masses to whom the Nazis appealed needed an idol. The point is, above all, that unlimited inhumane despotism was bound to find expression in one-man power. The military-industrial complex, losing faith in "rotten" democracy, also decided that only an "iron hand" could "save Germany from Communism."

The work cogently demonstrates that Hitler was a moral nonentity. If he was notable for anything, it was for absolute unscrupulousness. In a struggle anything goes -- that was his motto. It was by unswervingly following it, and stooping both to the murder of his friends and to insolent deception of his partners, that he reached the summit of power. The book quotes a mass of illustrations of his incompentence in politics, military matters and questions of art. Pushkin was right when he said that genius and villainy are incompatible things.

An apparatus of violence and terror unsurpassed in its brutality and ramified nature was created in Hitler's Germany -- concentration camps and jails, crematoriums and gas chambers, torture and murder. Without this sword of Damocles hanging constantly over Germans' heads, the big lie of Hitler's propaganda would have had no effect. It seems appropriate to recall all this right now, when nostalgia for "tough government" [zhestkaya vlast] is growing in some Western countries that are sinking into a quagmire of crisis.

Many young people in the capitalist states are characterized by disregard for history. "Hitler? I know of no such person" is a pretty widespread response by contemporary Western young people, and one that deeply worries progressive observers.

The sociopsychological soil of this historical blindness helps weeds -- ranging from terrorism to interventionism, when the United States, for instance, claims the right to interfere in other people's affairs -- to flourish.

The book recalls that political adventurists usually underestimate realities, close their eyes to the correlation of forces and fail to foresee the catastrophic consequences of their actions. At certain stages a bluffer may still win, as happened with Hitler, who "hoodwinked" Chamberlain and his ilk. But the sobering thought that ensued when Hitler's military machine ran up against the heroic struggle of the Soviet people, not against bourgeois "appeasers," was all the more pitiless.

The leitmotiv of the book under review is that the downfall of Hitler and the defeat of fascist Germany were historically determined. And that is true. A small group of criminals and murderers cannot establish a grip on mankind. The objective course of social development cannot be overturned. The fact that it was precisely the Soviet Union -- the first, mighty country of socialism -- together with other progressive, antifascist forces that destroyed Hitler and Hitlerism is profoundly natural. But at the price of what sacrifices!

No one is entitled to forget that and the inhumanity and monstrousness of fascist totalitarianism.

Soviet historians are continuing to investigate the symptoms of the fascist contagion, its causes and the full extent of its dangerousness to the organism of mankind. The book does this skillfully, combining profundity of analysis with a literary form that is attractive to the reader.

## ANTINUCLEAR MOVEMENT IN FRG GAINING STRENGTH

PM251521 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 82 p 3

[Correspondent V. Sokolov dispatch: "Echo of Krefeld: "No!' to Missiles"]

[Text] Bonn -- Two years ago, on 16 November 1980, there was an impassioned appeal from the ancient textile-workers town of Krefeld to West German citizens to sign an appeal to the Federal Government "to withdraw consent to the deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe."

The Krefeld Appeal, whose initiators were broad sections of the West German public, rocked the entire FRG. A whole movement emerged embracing not only those forces which had always advocated peace, detente and disarmament, such as for example the German Communist Party, the German Peace Union, and the Committee for Peace, Cooperation and Disarmament, but also circles which had in the past occupied quite passive positions on these questions. Representatives of the Social Democratic and Free Democratic Parties of Germany also joined this movement.

The "Green" Party, uniting environmental protectionists in its ranks, became a new political force in the FRG supporting the Krefeld Appeal.

The Krefeld Appeal was adopted about a year after the so-called NATO "dual decision" on the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe. It was already clear to many people in the FRG at that time that NATO's "dual decision" was neither more nor less than a dual deception. Citizens of the FRG do not wish to be the Pentagon's nuclear hostages. Their demonstrations are becoming increasingly powerful. Some 300,000 peace supporters gathered in Bonn 10 October 1981 at a meeting in support of the Krefeld appeal. In spring this year, about 500,000 people took part in anti-missile peace marches throughout the FRG; almost 400,000 peace supporters attended an antiwar demonstration in Bonn 10 June.

As of today, there are over 3 million signatures on the Krefeld Appeal. And the "Action Committee" in Amsterdamerstrasse in Cologne is receiving more and more new signatures.

With the new government coming to power in Bonn, headed by Christian Democratic Union Chairman Helmut Kohl, the FRG citizen's anxiety for the fate of peace has not diminished. Returning 10 November from a short visit to the United States, the present FRG Defense Minister Woerner said that if agreement is not reached by the end of 1983 at the talks in Geneva on the basis of the American proposals (Reagan's so-called "zero" decision, which requires unilateral disarmament by the USSR), then 108 Pershing II and 96 cruise missiles will be deployed on FRG territory in accordance with the NATO "dual decision".

This stance by Kohl's government means neither more nor less than virtual consent to the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

The rallies and gatherings currently under way throughout the FRG as part of peace week timed to coincide with the second anniversary of the Krefeld Appeal, stress the public's desire to step up antimissile demonstrations even more and to prevent the FRG being transformed into a Pentagon launchpad. The culmination of these antiwar demonstrations will be the numerous demonstrations in December which will see the third anniversary of the adoption of the NATO "dual decision."

## KOIVISTO CITED ON FINNISH-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD262334 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Helsinki November 26 TASS -- President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland has spoken highly of the goodneighbourly relations existing between Finland and the Soviet Union. Delivering a speech in the Paasikivi Society today, he said, in particular:

I twice visited the Soviet Union this year and met with her leaders. As recently as a fortnight ago, I was able to hold a brief exchange of views with the newly-elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Andropov, who has good knowledge of international issues, and is familiar also with Soviet-Finnish relations.

During those meetings, Mauno Koivisto emphasised, I was able to satisfy myself that the trust-based mutual relations between our countries are durable.

We are looking forward with satisfaction, he said, to the official visit of the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Tikhonov, to Finland in the near future.

The positive experience which the two countries have gained over the nearly three and a half decades since the Soviet-Finish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance went into effect, gives us ground for looking into the future with hope, the Finnish president said further.

In the post-war period, Finnish-Soviet cooperation was for us historical necessity. Over these decades the content of our relations has gradually assumed warmth, and the people as a whole are now unconditionally in favour of friendly, goodneighbourly economic cooperation between the two countries, characterised by a large scale and, especially in the current complicated international situation, has substantial positive significance to a stable development of Finland's economy. Therefore, we should do everything possible to preserve the high level of cooperation, which has been achieved, also in the future. Thus we shall also set an example in implementing the principles of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

The impact of Soviet-Finnish relations has a much greater importance than bilateral cooperation. The indisputable success of maintaining relations with a neighbour which is a great power and which has a different social system has met with recognition also in other countries, Mauno Koivisto emphasised.

He said that no a single state can count on strengthening her security in the conditions of a continued arms race. International security can be enhanced only through political measures based on the general reduction of the armed forces and armaments.

## KUNA REPORTS ARAB LEADERS TO VISIT MOSCOW

LD261546 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1515 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov (KUNA) -- Today, Arab diplomatic sources here said that the Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal will be taking part in contacts to be held by an Arab delegation, headed by the Jordanian monarch, with Soviet leaders in a week's time.

This will be the first visit by a very senior Saudi official to the Soviet Union, although unofficial in nature, and taking place within the framework of the Arab delegation charged with discussing the Arab peace plan for the Middle East with the Kremlin leaders. Riyadh does not have any relations with the Soviet Union. The sources told KUNA that King Husayn is due here this Thursday, and the rest of the mebers of the delegation will follow on Friday.

They said the delegation will also include the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat, in addition to representatives of Syria, Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco.

The sources reported that the Arab delegation will hold talks with the new secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Andropov.

## COMMENTARY MARKS PDRY INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD291916 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 29 Nov 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program; commentary entitled "The PDRY's Independence Anniversary" by Vladimir Belayev]

[Text] During the 15 years of its independence the PDRY, that nascent republic, has passed through a hard but glorious road achieving considerable progress. One of the important events in the history of this state was the establishment of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] in October 1978. The party adopted the theory of scientific socialism and declared that its main task is to complete the current stage of the national democratic revolution and to lay the necessary foundation for building socialism.

The establishment of this party was the result of the entire revolutionary process in the PDRY. Agrarian reform and nationalization dealt a crushing blow to the exploiters, removed the feudalist and bourgeoisie classes and set up farmers' and fishermen's cooperatives. The state machinery was also reformed and the popular army and the militia were created. Thus the systematic development of the economy was begun, based on the public sector, and social measures were also taken for the good of the workers. The YSP continues to attach special importance to the development of the economy and to the constant raising of the people's living standard.

The deep changes which took place in the PDRY concerning various aspects of the workers' lives have helped to consolidate relations between the revolutionary vanguard and the wider popular masses, which in turn helped to thwart plots against the PDRY hatched by the plotting internal and external reactionary forces in league with international imperialism. The alliance between the party and people has also helped to iron out all subjective and objective problems which used to emerge in the way of progressive changes as a result of the backwardness which reigned for centuries and also of the prevalent level of economic development in Yemen and the lack of material reserves and technical knowledge.

In this regard we must recall what 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP secretary general, chairman of the Supreme Council Presidium and PDRY president, said: Our country will continue to work for the building up of a new society under the leadership of the YSP, which upholds the ideals of scientific socialism. The PDRY will continue to work in conjunction with the forces of freedom and socialism and to consolidate the alliance with the USSR and develop relations with it, for in this alliance we see the basis for achieving social progress and the implementation of the tasks of our revolution.

Since the early days of the PDRY's establishment the USSR has extended a hand of help and fraternity to it. The friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries -- based on an identity of views on urgent political issues of the contemporary world and a similarity of thoughts -- grow constantly each year. It was in line with this high level of relations that a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation was signed between the two countries 3 years ago.

On the occasion of the October Revolution anniversary the Soviet leaders addressed a cable of congratulations to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The cable said that the USSR has supported and continues to support the PDRY people's struggle under the leadership of the YSP in defense of the Yemeni democratic revolution, for the sake of bolstering national independence and sovereignty and the implementation of social, economic and cultural development plans and the creation of a new society free from all exploitation of man by man.

## PRAVDA INTERVIEW WITH PLO'S KHALID AL-FAHUM

OW280015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[Interview with Palestine National Council Chairman Khalid al-Fahum by special correspondent Yu. Glukhov in Damascus: "The Palestinian People Are Continuing the Struggle"]

[Text] An International Day of Solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people is being held on 29 November by decision of the United Nations and the WPC. This people, over 4 million strong, have been deprived of their motherland for many years now. Some of the Palestinians are living under Israeli occupation, but even more of them are scattered around various countries and are in the position of refugees.

Our special correspondent Yu. Glukhov asked Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council (parliament in exile), to describe the present stage of the Palestinian people's struggle for their rights and the tasks of that struggle.

Damascus -- The Palestinian resistance movement is entering a new stage, K. al-Fahum said. This is associated primarily with the dispersal of our armed detachments among various Arab countries -- which are often far from the homeland -- after their withdrawal from Beirut. The existing situation is different from the previous situation. Therefore it is necessary to interpret the experience that has been accumulated and to learn the lessons.

One of our major achievements in the struggle for our rights, he continued, is the creation of a united organization -- the PLO. It is not a party or an aggregate of parties, but the representative of a struggling people. The Palestinian resistance forces have maintained their unity even since the withdrawal from Lebanese soil and realize the importance of consolidating it. Another task of ours is to step up the struggle on the Israeli-occupied territories.

The Palestinians' heroic resistance in Lebanon, especially during the blockade of Beirut, augmented solidarity with our struggle abroad, the Palestinian leader said.

We must consolidate this achievement. I recently visited the Soviet Union, where I personally sensed wholehearted support for our struggle. Soviet people made no secret of their feelings, especially when they learned I was a Palestinian. Demonstrations of solidarity have been held in West Europe,although many people there are remote from politics.

Washington pays lip service to a peaceful Near East settlement. In reality it sabotages it, Al-Fahum believes. That is the meaning of the "Reagan plan." Attempts are being made to foist "autonomy" on the Palestinians on the basis of the Camp David deal. There is talk of "self-government" [samoupravleniye] under Israeli auspices. Meanwhile Begin never tires of repeating that the occupied Palestinian territories are Israeli lands. Therefore "autonomy" is a form of thinly veiled annexation. But no people can exist without land. And our people, like any other people in the world, have the right to their own state.

In order to understand the reasons for the appearance of the "Reagan plan," K. al-Fahum continued, you need to turn to the preceding events. Let's go back to the separate Egyptian-Israeli Camp David deal. With As-Sadat's help Washington tried to deceive the Arabs and to portray the deal as a peaceful settlement of the Near East conflict. But this proved not to be possible. The majority of Arab countries rejected Camp David.

The fueling of internecine conflict between Iraq and Iran with the aim of dragging the Arabs into that conflict, splitting them and causing them to quarrel, began after that. Speculation over the so-called "Afghan question" began. Intimidating the Arab countries with the invented "Soviet threat," former U.S. Secretary of State Haig and Defense Secretary Weinberger set about knocking together a "strategic alliance" -- a military bloc aimed against the USSR that was to include Israel and a number of Arab states. Here too Washington failed. The Arab countries clearly realize who is threatening their independence and sovereignty. It is not the Soviet Union, of course. Every Arab will say that it is Israel and its defender -- the United States.

It was in this situation that Tel Aviv began the invasion of Lebanon in order to finish off those who oppose the implementation of the imperialist and Zionist plans and warn of the real danger.

We lost some of our positions, Al-Fahum says, because it cannot be said that the forces were equal. We had neither tanks, nor aircraft nor an AWACS systems. But the Palestinian people have not been broken, they have not laid down their arms, they are continuing the struggle.

The essence of Washington's "peacemaking efforts" again graphically emerged in the light of the bloody events in Lebanon.

And now, by putting forward the "Reagan plan," the United States is again trying to convince the Arabs that it is seeking peace. However, it is taking no real steps in that direction. Moreover, it is precisely the United States that gives Israel money and weapons and provides political cover. It is well known how many times it has used its veto in the Security Council. The United States still rejects recognition of the PLO and ignores the Palestinian people's right to create their own state. In effect, the United States is a country at war against us. That is the reality.

At the same time any Palestinian will say that it is the Soviet Union that gives us political support, treats our wounded and trains our students. Our fighters have fought with Soviet weapons. It is no secret that the Syrian Army is also armed with them. The USSR recognizes the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Soviet Union consistently advocates the creation of an independent Palestinian state -- that is, demands the fulfillment of existing UN decisions.

We want peace, Al-Fahum said in conclusion, but a just and all-embracing peace, with our inalienable legitimate rights being restored. We want nothing for ourselves at others' expense. But no one must take away our rights either. Defending them, the Palestinian resistance movement sets the tasks of strengthening its ranks and consolidating its ties with the Arab countries, especially Syria, which directly opposes the Israeli aggression, and its cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states and with the national liberation movements.

We are now preparing to convene a routine session of the Palestine National Council, which includes representatives of various detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement, including representatives from the Israeli-occupied territories, and also representatives of the Palestinians scattered throughout the world. The council is to formulate the strategy of struggle for the upcoming stage. Our people have made many sacrifices and are ready for new ones. They believe that justice will prevail.

## NOVOYE VREMYA ON 'IRRESPONSIBLE' U.S. POLICY

PM241453 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 47, 19 Nov 82, p 18

[Vladimir Shelepin "NOVOYE VREMYA Observers' View": "Initiative Without Responsibility"]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin was in the United States last week. Some time before that, in October, Israeli Foreign Minister Y. Shamir had been warmly received there. Following his meetings at the State Department the latter said that they took place "in the same spirit of friendship and trust" that characterizes U.S.-Israeli relations as a whole. In October the U.S. capital was visited by representatives of Arab countries, headed by King Hassan II of Morocco, who wanted to ascertain the administration's attitude toward the results of the Arab summit conference in Fes, and also by newly elected Lebanese President A. al-Jumayyil. Meanwhile, transatlantic travelers -- diplomats, economists and, above all, military men -- are making regular Near East trips.

Isn't that why the U.S. NBC television company, quoting Secretary of State G. Shultz and other senior Washington officials, asserts that in the Near East "the initiative and responsibility are now entirely with the United States"? Well, the "initiative" is certainly there on this occasion. But when it comes to "responsibility," this raises a whole batch of questions.

Soon after the bloodbath at the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps, where thousdands of defenseless people perished, the king of Jordan said in an interview for THE WASHINGTON POST that the United States bears "direct moral responsibility" for these events. This view is widespread in the Near East and outside. Indeed, had the Palestinians not relied on the assurances of the White House envoy, they would have taken the requisite steps themselves to protect their wives, children and old folk who became victims of genocide. The more we learn of this wicked crime as a result of various inquiries and the further it recedes into the past, the clearer it becomes that Washington has done and is doing nothing to curb the rampaging Israeli killers and, what is more, it is continuing to give them every kind of aid.

Feeling the need to justify itself, Washington officialdom has put it about that positive changes are taking place in Tel Aviv's political sentiments. Typical is the episode related by R. Evans and R. Novak in THE WASHINGTON POST. Apparently, when he met with the Arab countries' representatives behind closed doors, R. Reagan said that Israel is "no longer bidding" for control over the West Bank of the Jordan. True, the commentators did mention that the President "demonstrated that there were substantial gaps in his knowledge of Near East history," but that doesn't help. Anyone who assumes the totality of responsibility ought to have acquired a grasp, if not of the history, then at least of the present political situation in the Near East.

And it is certainly not marked by "positive changes" in Tel Aviv's behavior. In October the Israeli Knesset approved a program statement by Begin rejecting the possibility of the West Bank's reverting to Arab control in any shape or form. In November the Israeli Government adopted a plan for the setting up of six new settlements on this age-old Palestinian land. The aggressors are also continuing to commit outrages on captured Lebanese territory where the peaceful populace is being subjected to searches, arrests and torture. The Israeli military is provoking internecine clashes by supporting rightwing groupings and is itself laying in new combat equipment and preparing to spend the winter on someone else's land.

Washington watches with tacit approval. Moreover, to all appearances it has no intention of relying solely on the Israeli military machine which is its own creation. The functions of U.S. Marines are being widened and ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet can be spotted in Beirut waters. According to Western press reports, there are plans to deliver combat equipment to Lebanon and, with it, military advisers from across the Atlantic. These are clearly plans to transform this anguished country into a new Pentagon bridgehead. U.S. imperialist circles are in a hurry to enjoy the fruits of Israeli aggression in order to gain control of a strategically important region and subject it to its ambitious strategy geared to achieving world supremacy. Syrian and Palestinian leaders have repeatedly pointed out this danger and the need to collectively rebuff it. Israeli Communists were right to issue a warning: U.S. policy, particularly in the Near East, is geared to undermining peaceful coexistence and detente and cranking up the arms race. The feverish activity which the Reagan administration has generated in relation to the Near East problem is like an irresponsible game of chance and it can only give rise to uneasiness.

## EGYPTIAN PRESS INCREASINGLY TRUTHFUL ON EVENTS

LD292258 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2015 GMT 22 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] Despite the fact that Egypt is part of the so-called Camp David process, its press has recently been more and more frequently writing the truth about what is happening in the Near East. Thus the influential Egyptian weekly AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI points out that the two most odious regimes in the world, Zionist Israel and the racist Republic of South Africa [RSA], are the chief and most odious defenders of U.S. political-military and economic interests in the Near East and Africa. Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has for his part repeatedly declared that Israel's terror is the U.S. Near East policy through which the United States, by the hands of the Israelis acting like its mercenaries, is seizing the Near East and crowding out its economic rivals from other countries, primarily West Europe. The United States is also assigning the same role to the racist RSA, penetrating the countries of Africa with its help.

## RPP SCORES ISRAEL FOR REFUGEE CAMP MASSACRES

TA292103 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew to Israel 1730 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The ruling circles in Israel are constantly trying to cleanse themselves of the bloodshed in Sabra and Shatila. To this end they are even utilizing the commission of inquiry into the tragedy in the Palestinian camps, a commission which was set up under pressure from the Israeli public. In their testimonies to the commission, Begin and Sharon tried to purify themselves and play the game of: We know nothing; we hear nothing; we see nothing.

Begin, for instance, claimed he had learned of the massacre in Sabra and Shatila from the BBC broadcasts on Saturday, 18 September. Sharon has also repeatedly stated that he does not know anything. However, their miserable contentions fall apart in view of the facts.

Sharon left by helicopter for Beirut twice that day and knew precisely what was happening every hour there, one of the major generals noted in an interview with NEWSWEEK.

Begin and Sharon, who are pressed against the wall in their desire to avoid responsibility for the massacre in Sabra and Shatila, presented the massacre as an internal Lebanese conflict, as the settling of accounts between the Lebanese and the Palestinians, between the Christians and the Muslims. Their calculation involved putting all the blame on Haddad's men or on the Phalangists. However, their contentions are groundless. After all, according to the testimony by Begin himself, the Israeli forces entered Beirut in order to prevent acts of revenge against the Muslim population by the Christian population.

Well then, why didn't they do that? After all, Israeli guards and tanks were blocking all the entrances to the camps. In addition, when they seized the Kuwaiti Embassy, located on the opposite side of the road from the Sabra camp, the Israelis set up an observation point there, from where it was possible to see, even with an unaided eye, everything occurring in the camp. However, the Israeli soldiers were not simple observers.

The Palestinian refugees who survived claimed that the Israeli soldiers also participated in the massacre. The signal for the beginning of the massacre among the Sabra and Shatila residents was given as early as 15 September. On that day the Israeli Air Force began massive raids on the defenseless camps, raids which continued on the next day as well. Many women, children and elderly left their homes and ran for their lives. They were the ones who survived the bloody pogrom which began on 16 September after the Israeli forces sent their agents to Sabra and Shatila.

It is impossible to describe the entire horrible tragedy. It is know, for example, that the victims of the massacre approached the Israeli soldiers, those stationed near the entrances to the camps and those who manned the observation points, and asked for mercy. At least twice, groups of women and children tried to approach them holding up a white flag, but they were shot dead. A nurse from the 'Azza Hospital, located near the camps, says that on the morning of 18 September artillery fire lasted for 30 minutes and cries by women and children were audible. Afterward, silence suddenly prevailed. A group of physicians and nurses from the 'Akko Hospital, holding a white flag in hand, sought refuge but were liquidated with handgrenades. Many wounded people who had been hospitalized in the Palestinian hospitals were later found dead in Beirut Stadium.

On 17 September Chief of Staff Rafa'el Eytan thanked the perpetrators of the massacre for their good work. For about 3 months the Israeli military machinery was lying in wait in the Beirut suburbs. The Beirut defenders emerged invincible, without having thrown down their arms; they emerged proudly, with their heads held high. They went to rescue the peaceful residents of the city from new victims and suffering. They went, possessing the appropriate guarantees from the United States, to ensure the safety of the Palestinian camps. However, that was a traitorous act by the United States. The Israeli forces could not have taken control of the city in open fighting. Now, when they could strike a blow from behind, when they used very violent and cruel techniques, the Israeli rulers have once again proven that they wanted to physically annihilate the Palestinians, to scare them, to drown in blood the Palestinians' desire to resist and struggle for their usurped rights.

Now that the propaganda in the West has adopted a major [majorit] tone, it again notes a good atmosphere for peace in Lebanon. One cannot avoid asking the question as to what peace it is referring: Peace for Sabra and Shatila which is based on violence and killing? The Israeli Government apparently intends to hold peace talks with Lebanon while threatening Lebanon with arms, and hopes to keep the occupied territories. However, the Lebanese demand is one: There is no room on Lebanese soil for the conquerors.

## BENEFITS OF SOVIET EXAMPLE FOR IRAN STRESSED

NC271640 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] On several occasions during the Tehran International Fair I explained to visitors to the Soviet pavillion the items exhibited there. These explanations were often long and lasted several hours. My conversational partners wanted to know precisely what changes have taken place or will take place in my country in general and in its different regions in the various fields of economy and culture and in the people's life. They asked many questions about the details of the Soviet economic programs and how these programs are implemented.

One day when I was bidding farewell to one of the pavillion's visitors who was an old Iranian engineer, I asked if all the detailed explanations on the various aspects of Soviet life had tired him. In reply, he said: No, on the contrary I was very impressed. I have lived a long life, and if you want the truth about what actually tired me, it was the babblings and empty promises for decades by the shah's officials and the way they beat their chests from morning to night about the country's rebirth and the white revolution -- the revolution of the shah and the people. To me, your country's rapid programs and their marked results are especially interesting.

I remembered this conversation with the old Iranian engineer some days ago during the review and approval of our country's state plan and next year's budget at the USSR Supreme Soviet. In these two documents the progress of all economic and cultural fields are precisely specified and the fruits of the work of the Soviet people in the current year and the benefits gained and to be gained next year are explained in exact figures. The Soviet Union is accustomed to the fact that as a result of the people's work and toil the per capita income doubles every 15 years. The people's welfare increases each year, and this year the average monthly salary of employees and workers will increase by 2.6 percent while the income of farmers who are members of cooperatives will increase 4 percent.

Naturally, if the United States and its allies were not involved in a stupendous arms race, the Soviet people could make more achievements in the country's progress and development and in elevating the level of their welfare. The imperialists are obstinately rejecting the Soviet Union's disarmament proposals, the implementation of which our country is diligently striving. In this way the West obliges the Soviet Union to allocate a sum for its security. But as stated by Soviet Finance Minister Vasiliy Garbuzov, when explaining next year's budget, our country does not and will not spend even one ruble more than the amount needed to ensure the security of the people of the Soviet Union and of its friends and allies.

The Soviet Constitution states that the loftiest objective in public production under socialism is meeting, as best as possible, the increasing moral and material needs of the people. Each year, when reviewing the results of their work in view of the changes that take place in the country and their life, the people realize through experience that this objective is fulfilled constantly. This encourages the Soviet people to implement new programs for the country's progress and development more diligently and seriously because they know that as a result more favorable conditions for the all-around growth of the personality and the talents of each Soviet citizen will be created. As stated by Nursultan Nazarbayef, the Kazakh representative, in his speech at the USSR Supreme Soviet during discussions on the country's economic and social progress programs in 1983, the new program grants all the Soviet people a new creative power and energy.

## U.S.-S. AFRICAN JOINT AFRICAN POLICIES ASSAILED

LD291820 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 29 Nov 82

[From the "Africa As We See It" program]

[Text] South Africa's foreign minister, Reolof Botha, has ended his visit to Washington and no rhetoric can conceal the main point of the talks there,namely the intention of Pretoria and Washington to themselves decide how the problems of southern Africa should be handled. Commentary is by our observer Georgiy Tanov, and this is what he writes.

The main subject of the talks was Namibia, but it wasn't the solution of the problem that the two sides had in mind. They want to most rudely impose on the interested sides, the Namibian people first and foremost, a joint United States-South African position, and that position as one can see without difficulty in unacceptable for SWAPO [South West African People's Organization], Angola, the frontline states, independent Africa, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.

It's hard to say precisely who, South Africa or the United States, was the first to project the idea of linking the solution of the Namibian problem with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. At any rate, that idea was nonexistent even after the so-called contact group of five Western countries was set up with the purpose of interfering in the solution of the Namibian problem. The artificial character of the so-called Angola-Cuba problem is quite apparent, and one sees a clearly anti-African demonstration when looking at the United States-South African talks. Indeed, those talks were preceded by the tour that the United States vice president, George Bush, made of African countries. The Western press noted that in Black Africa he did not find a single ally. The African statesmen whom Bush talked to were unanimous in strongly denying the right to link the Namibian problem with the issue of the presence of Cuban troop contingents in the People's Republic of Angola. For those contingents are there at the request of the Angolan Government and in full accordance with the norms of international law and OAU and United Nations principles.

However, South Africa's prime minister, Pieter Botha, even without waiting for the end of his minister's talks in Washington, stated quite plainly that South Africa would decide the issue of Namibia's future as Pretoria sees fit. Naturally, the only thing that Pretoria needed was open United States support, precisely open support, and South Africa is getting that all along. For the men in Washington, the main goal now is to play for time and push the Namibian issue more and more into a blind alley.

Official Washington is counting very much on breaking the will of the frontline African states, on separating them from one another and on toppling the government of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Namibian problem is only one, though very important, element of United States policies and South African actions in the south of the continent. Over the past 2 months, subversive activities have been sharply stepped up against the People's Republic of Mozambique. Suffice it to say that the so-called Mozambique Resistance Movement, created and supported by South Africa, is in terms of numbers and weapons already on a par with the Unita bands operating against Angola. South Africa's armed aggression and provocations against neighboring countries are taking place against a background of unprecedented militarization and fascization of the Pretoria regime.

A most ominous addition to the U.S.-South African talks in Washington was Pretoria's decision to release from prison the mercenaries who had taken part in the recent attempt to overthrow the government of the Seychelles.

That release is an open political action aimed at showing that South Africa intends to continue using mercenaries as a permament element of its aggressive course. The show-like rehabilitation of the paid murderers is particularly repungnant against a background of Pretoria's intention to implement the death sentence passed on three South African antiapartheid champions, the intention to execute them despite the protests of the international public and the United Nations.

Roelof Botha's visit to Washington, and the events in the south of the continent are developments that make it amply clear in which direction United States-South African cooperation is to develop. The South African crisis, the tragedy of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, the victims of South African aggression against Angola, Mozambique and other frontline states, these are all a blind result of the Reagan administration's policies.

## CORRECTION TO TASS ARTICLE ON BOTHA

The following correction to the item entitled "South Africa's Foreign Affairs Minister in U.S.." published in the 29 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT beginning on page J-2, should be noted: on page J-3, the last line in the last paragraph should read "...reaching $2.6 billion." (substituting "billion" for million")

## ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER SHAMIR VISITS ZAIRE

LD301346 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Brazzaville November 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent S. Solovyov reports:

The official visit to Zaire by Yitzhaq Shamir, Israeli minister of foreign affairs, is going on.

Already during the first meeting with Zairean leaders, the Tel Aviv emissary did not sing praises on them. He voiced satisfaction with the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries, expressing hope that "other African states will follow Kinshasa's example."

Most African countries are known to have severed diplomatic relations with Israel in 1973 as a token of protest against its aggressive policy with regard to Arab neighbours, and categorically refuse to normalise relations with Tel Aviv until the latter withdraws from the occupied Arab lands and recognises the Palestinian's right to self-determination, right up to the establishment of an independent state of their own.

As a reward for "the understanding of the problems of Israel", Yitzhaq Shamir promised lavish military and economic aid to Zaire. According to a report of the press, A. Tamir, adviser to the prime minister of Israel on military matters, who is a delegation member, brought with him a Tel Aviv-elaborated strategic plan for Zaire. It provides for the granting of big loans to Kinshasa for the purchase of military equipment, the training of Zairean officers in Israel, as well as for a considerable increase in the number of Zionist military "advisers" who work in the army of Zaire.

The Israeli foreign minister also promised to his Kinshasa partners a sizeable economic aid. According to him, representatives of major Israeli companies who are not in Zaire "will study possibilities for the investment of capital in the country." As observers note, economic aid is regarded by Tel Aviv as a "reward" to the Zairean leaders for their departure from the all-African positions on the question of policy with regard to Israel.

## BELORUSSIAN LEADERS GIVE DINNER FOR MENGISTU

WA261042 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 17 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[BELTA (BELORUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY) item: "In Friendly Surroundings"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, the Presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, and the Belorussian SSR government on 15 October held a dinner in honor of the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and Commission for Organizing the Ethiopian Workers Party (COEW), Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

Mengistu Haile-Mariam was accompanied by Ethiopian officials.

Present at the dinner were Comrades I.Ye. Polyakov, V.I. Brovikov, V.G. Baluyev, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, A.T. Kuzmin, L.S. Firisanov, Chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet I.P. Shamyakin, Secretary of the Presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Ye.P. Chagina, Deputy Chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers M.V. Kovalev, sector chiefs of the CPB [Communist Party of Belorussia] Central Committee, administrators of party, Soviet, and public organizations in the city and oblast, and other officials.

Also present were persons who have been accompanying our important guest on his trip through our country: Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet P.G. Gilashvili, USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs N.S. Ryzhov, USSR Ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia K.Ye. Fomichenko, and USSR Minister of Internal Affairs sector chief V.M. Vasev.

During the dinner the Chairman of the Presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, I.Ye. Polyakov, and the Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and the Commission for Organizing the Ethiopian Workers Party (COEW) Mengistu Haile-Mariam, exchanged toasts.

"We are truly pleased to receive in the hero city of Minsk, the capital of Soviet Belorussia, the high representatives of Socialist Ethiopia," I.Ye. Polyakov said. "Please allow me, in the name of our republic's Communists and all its workers to extend a warm and cordial greeting to you, dear Comrade Mengistu, and to your brothers in arms.

"People in our country know you as the recognized leader of the Ethiopian revolution and a brave warrior against imperialism, colonialism, and racism, and for peace and social progress.

"We all will long remember your brilliant and meaningful statement at the 26th CPSU Congress concerning the ways to reinforce the revolutionary gains of the workers of Ethiopia and to build a new life on your ancient land. 'Socialism,' you said, 'has already become a reality for many peoples, and its victorious processing is continuing... We are seeing the realization of Lenin's brilliant foresight that the time would come when all the revolutionary movements would unite under the banner of the anti-imperialistic struggle.'

"We Soviet Communists and members of Lenin's party, the party which, for the first time in the history of mankind, led the workers to victory over the forces of exploitation and oppression, are pleased to know that the great cause of the October Revolution is living and triumphing, and that real socialism has acquired tremendous attracting force.

"The path to the summits of social progress is no easy one. The efforts of revolutionary Ethiopia, which is waging a selfless anti-imperialistic struggle, are close and understandable to us," I.Ye. Polyakov emphasized.

"All the intrigues of imperialism and reaction, their attempts to turn back the course of history, will end in complete defeat, because the will and striving of the peoples toward freedom, independence, and progress are invincible! This is being proved by the historic history of our country and the entire worldwide revolutionary movement.

"Soon the peoples of our Motherland will mark the 60 anniversary of the consolidation of peoples into a single and powerful multinational state -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The sixtieth anniversary of the USSR is a remarkable event in the life of the Soviet people, a testimony to the triumph of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU, and the tremendous achievements of socialism.

"Persistently carrying out the party's creative plans, the workers of Belorussia, like those in the rest of the Soviet Union, are well aware of the price of peace and they unanimously approve the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and its Central Committee headed by that faithful continuer of the great cause of Lenin, that outstanding political and state figure of modern times, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

"Soviet citizens are attentively following the events on the African continent. They are gratified by the fact that the 'voice of new Ethiopia,' as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, 'is gaining more and more weight on the international scene and in African affairs.' All of us have been deeply gratified by the Soviet-Ethiopian relations which have been getting stronger from year to year and which are built on the firm basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia."

I.Ye. Polyakov wished the Ethiopian nation new achievements on the path of its economic and social progress, and success in defending the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.

In returning the toast, Mengistu Haile-Mariam said, "The cordial reception given to us in the capital of Belorussia, the historic city of Minsk, is brilliant testimony to the respect and fraternal feelings nurtured by the heroic Belorussia nation with respect to the Ethiopian nation.

"Although this is the first time that my comrades and I have visited Belorussia, we have heard more about the history of the glorious people of your republic and today we feel a large amount of joy to be here among you and to have been given the opportunity to be convinced of your people's faithfulness to their traditions.

"Revolutionary Ethiopia and the Belorussian SSR have a similar history. As we say this, we recall the terrible losses that were inflicted upon the Belorussian nation as a result of the aggression by Nazi Germany and the sacrifices that were made during the course of the resistance, which played an important historical role in breaking the war machine of fascism.

The industriousness and bravery of the Belorussian nation were graphically manifested in its efforts that made it possible within a short period of time to restore completely Minsk and the other cities in the republic that had been completely destroyed by the German fascist barbarians, as well as the republic's production enterprises.

"The Ethiopian nation on the eve of World War II was subjected, on the part of Italian fascism, to the same kind of aggression that made a sacrifice out of the Belorussian nation. The Ethiopians also showed the same kind of selflessness and heroism and they were able not only to defend themselves against the aggressor, but also to drive him out of their country, thus defending the independence and national honor of their homeland. This kind of historic commonality, which manifested itself during one and the same period, attests to the devotion of both peoples to the ideals of freedom and independence."

Mengistu Haile-Mariam dwelt upon the achievements of the Ethiopian nation in the building of a new life.

"At the same time," he emphasized, "for the attainment of these successes the Ethiopian nation had to drink deep from the bitter cup of ordeals. Under the guidance of imperialism, the forces of internal reaction and foreign aggression rose up for the purpose of undermining and stifling our revolution. Representatives of the exploiter classes, upon whose rights that revolution infringed, united into various groupings that made assassination attempts against our revolutionary comrades and caused tremendous losses to our national economy.

"Despite that fact, the masses of the people in Ethiopia, manifesting high selflessness and relying upon the prompt assistance rendered on the basis of proletarian internationalism on the part of such close friends as the Soviet Union, were able to defeat the enemy and retain the integrity of the state and our revolution.

"Our nation is waging a stubborn struggle in all areas to overcome the economic backwardness. All efforts are being taken to satisfy the material and spiritual needs of the masses of the people, to complete the democratic stage of the revolution and make the transition to the socialist stage, that is, to develop socialist production relations for the entire country.

"The multifaceted experience with which we have become acquainted during our stay here will serve as an inspiring example in the struggle for our country's economic development."

In conclusion Mengistu Haile-Mariam expressed his appreciation for the kind hospitality that had been shown to him on Belorussian land.

The dinner was held in warm, friendly surroundings.

## SOVIET-MOZAMBIQUE TRADE TALKS HELD IN MOSCOW

PM301255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] A regular session of the Soviet-Mozambique Intergovernmental Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade Commission was held in Moscow 17-19 November.

Talks were held during which the main attention was on questions of implementing the long-term program of economic and trade cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique for 1981-1990.

An intergovernmental protocal on the further development of cooperation in the agricultural sphere and other documents were signed.

## MOTIVES FOR REAGAN'S L. AMERICA TRIP EXAMINED

LD262310 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 26 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Lev Novikov]

[Excerpt] As is known, U.S. President Ronald Reagan will begin a tour of a number of Latin Ameican countries on 30 November. He intends to visit Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Honduras. His wish to visit Argentina, as has already been said, was rejected by the government of that country.

One of the representatives of the White House -- Michael Deaver, head of the group planning this tour -- reported that this will be a business trip in the highest degree. Nevertheless, many observers forecast a cool reception at least for the U.S. President. The fact is that all these countries are undergoing significant economic difficulties because of the universal slump of production in the West. One can only conjecture at what Reagan will propose to them. Nobody is sure what he has in mind.

Nothing is clear either from the general, diffuse words of Secretary of State Shultz who said: I am sure that the President during his tour of these countries will want to particularly emphasize support by us, that is by the United States, for the ideas of democracy, a freely elected government, our support of economic development. All this in Shultz's words also applies to such questions as peace and security, on which, as he noted, Washington is carrying out extremely persistent work. But the trip is still in the future and we will return to it in our reviews.

I would like only to draw your attention to Reagan's intention, which was discussed in the White House, to meet the Guatemalan president also. There were voices both for and against. In particular, (Hughes), representative of the State Department, came out in favor of such a meeting. In all likelihood the meeting will not take place, although I will not undertake to totally deny its possibility. But the point here is that the question was raised of the motive for visiting a country where terror, rare in its cruelty, reigns. In (Hughes') words, the Guatemalan regime is now undergoing serious economic difficulties. It follows, allegedly, that it is necessary to help them, not in overcoming these difficulties but -- it goes without saying -- with arms supplies. The Government of the United States welcomes, in (Hughes') words, the striving of the Guatemalan authorities to democratize society. Allegedly certain steps have been taken to improve the situation with respect to human rights.

## REAGAN REPLY TO VENEZUELANS ON 'PEACE' REBUTTED

PY242310 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 20 Nov 82

[By (Vladimir Lashkiy)]

[Text] In a letter answering a group of Venezuelan intellectuals and notable politicians that was disclosed by the White House, Reagan states that Washington, without curtailing its power, is concerned about preserving world peace. But another more important issue was also disclosed. According to this letter it is the United States' lofty mission to urge the entire world to follow the path of peace and to guarantee that our country, the United States, and all those who share our desire to achieve peace and freedom, the possibility of living in security.

Let us review how in practice the United States is really concerned about international security and peace. In the past 2 years, the arms race has been intensified more than ever with the objective of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and of using [word indistinct] as a political weapon.

The United States has never before resorted to so many means to consolidate and [word indistinct] of its armed forces. The following is what the well-known NEW YORK TIMES columnist Anthony Lewis wrote in [word indistinct] in November in this regard: Many of President Reagan's important advisers are in favor of the arms race. The journalist noted that the administration's arms policy is determined by hawks (?such as) the defense secretary's aide [name indistinct]; and Arms Control Agency Director Rostow. From these high-ranking government posts they are trying to materialize their idea that the United States must challenge the Soviet Union by massively increasing U.S. missile potential.

How would you describe the statement issued by (Jones), the U.S. deputy defense secretary's aide, who said that in 2 to 4 years the United States will be able to overcome the consequences of a nuclear war. Is this not sufficient evidence that Washington is preparing for a total nuclear war?

As the Western world press has noted, even Washington's NATO partners are horrified by the fact that the United States is building arms needed in a thermonuclear war.

Western Europeans and people throughout the world are clearly aware of where U.S. policy is heading. Nobody believes in Washington's verbiage about its love for peace. Washington's aggressiveness and the intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries are the center of the world's attention.

The United States underestimates [word indistinct] of relations among sovereign states and arbitrarily proclaims extensive regions as areas of vital interest to justify its interventionist methods. The best evidence of such methods are the actions that mercenaries are carrying out from Honduran territory against Nicaragua. To protect its imperialistic interests, the United States is creating conflicts throughout the world and supporting reactionary regimes to block patriotic actions and national liberation movements both in South and Central America, in the Middle East and Africa.

For example the United States is planning to hold military maneuvers under the name of Jade Tiger in the Middle East where the situation is already quite tense. According to reports, this will be the largest demonstration of U.S. military power since the Bright Star maneuvers held last year in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman.

Moreover, Washington is planning to hold jointly with Honduras the (?Aqua Star) military maneuvers. Many believe these will be a screen to hide the intervention of Somoza's followers in Nicaragua and to increase the [word indistinct] in the Caribbean.

There are numerous cases of either direct or indirect U.S. intervention. This is why we cannot say that U.S. policy is aimed at achieving peace and security.

## SARKISOV RECEIVES CUBAN PEACE MOVEMENT CHAIRMAN

GF251840 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 19 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] On 18 October, B. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received (Severo Aguirre del Cristo), president of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of the People and Cuban Communist Party Central Committee member, who is currently in Yerevan as guest of the State Committee for the Defense of Peace.

B. Sarkisov greeted him and told him of the achievements of the republic's workers which have been verified in the united family of the USSR peoples. He briefed the guest on the construction of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, resolutions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU Central Committee and activities of the local bodies to carry out the 11th 5-year plan.

(Severo Aguirre del Cristo) expressed gratitude for his warm reception in the Armenian SSR and noted that he has been enraptured by the achievements of the republic's workers, which have been verified by the leadership of the Communist Party.

The reception, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended by G. Galoyan, chairman of the State Committee for the Defense of Peace and academician secretary of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences, and E. Gabriyelyan, chairman of the Armenian branch of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society and Armenian SSR minister of health.

## LENINGRAD DELEGATIONS RETURN FROM CUBA

PM251501 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 82 p 3

[LENTASS report: "Delegations' Return"]

[Text] A Leningrad CPSU Obkom delegation led by A.N. Gerasimov, member of the CPSU Obkom Bureau and chairman of the oblast People's Control Committee, has returned from Santiago de Cuba. It took part in the traditional Leningrad Days, which were devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The delegation was met by V.G. Zakharov, secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, and other officials. The welcoming party included Carlos Gonzalez Cejas, Cuban consul general in Leningrad.

A delegation of the Leningrad Oblispolkom led by I.F. Sokolov, deputy chairman of the Leningrad Oblispolkom, a Komsomol obkom delegation led by Obkom Secretary M.I. Salayev and a delegation of the Leningrad section of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries have also arrived back from our twin city.

## CHILEAN COMMUNISTS DISCUSS EXILE LEADERSHIP

PY241625 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Fifteenth part of report on roundtable "recently held in Chile" with clandestine leadership of Chilean Communist Party, PCCH]

[Text] [First speaker] Counterrevolutionaries, encouraged by imperialism, have put Poland's socialism in jeopardy. It is quite clear that imperialists have launched a campaign targeted at turning Poland into a beachhead inside socialism. They have tried that for years. It is the Polish comrades who are now solving this problem. But since we are part of the world's socialist movement -- because our shortcomings, mistakes and defeats also belong to the international communist movement -- we cannot fail to admit that, in the case of Poland, there were mistakes in the management of socialism. And that is a lesson we must learn.

When Reagan came into office, many people believed that a strong reactionary wave would be inevitable in Latin America, and that Pinochet's position would be strengthened even further. But there is nothing absolute in either life of the people or history. And despite Reagan, there is a democratizing process in Latin America, an actually strongly anti-imperialist process.

As a matter of fact, we deeply admire Cuba, a country which has taught us so many things through its example, through the attitude of its leaders and through its very real solidarity with our people. We say it modestly: We also express our solidarity with Cuba when it has to face imperialism every day, under the real danger of an invasion. The Cuban people must live in state of permanent readiness and alert, because U.S. leaders believe that they can attack socialism on that flank.

We fully support the USSR, the unquestionable leader of the world's progressive movement. Not only have Soviets been pioneers in the construction of the new society, but their day-by-day scientific and technical achievements have shown the extent of the creative effort of an entire people. Justice, freedom, democracy and opportunities for mankind prevail in the USSR. After all, it is imperialism's number one enemy. How happy we have been with its latest successful space flights, with the presence of a woman in space. We are also very happy with the achievements of the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and the other socialist countries. We are very well aware of all these facts when we analyze the Latin American situation. Even though Communists are not the only people who struggle, they are struggling for democracy and the anti-imperialist process all over Latin America.

This was the next question Communist leaders answered:

[Second speaker] The most outstanding Chilean Communist leaders are abroad and they are always making comments on the political situations. How can they make comments on the political situation if they are abroad? Do you suggest those comments to them? Isn't there a separation between you and those leaders? Doesn't all that result in different currents of opinion, like in other similar cases?

[First speaker] It is true. It is an objective fact that, due to fascism's brutality, there are large numbers of Chilean exiles. They are plainly apolitical people, or they may belong to different movements. All of them suffer from the distressing experience of exile. Among them are Communist Party members and also the most outstanding Communist leaders, beginning with Comrade Luis Corvalan, our secretary general. They live in exile because they are the most persevering and outstanding supporters of the people's struggle and of the communist movement. This is a fact. In the face of this reality, the party has operated under a single leadership.

We have always placed emphasis on the significance of a single leadership. It is a basic principle for the party's life. It is democratic centralism, on the one hand, internal democracy, the opinion of the rank and file, of cells, because it is an opinion which must be taken into account by the leadership. On the other hand, we have centralism, which translates into the leadership -- now stronger than ever before -- which rests in the hands of the Central Committee and its Political Commission. We will respect this principle under whatever circumstances. Therefore, we have maintained a single leadership, made up of the members of the Central Committee and of the Political Commission, both at home and abroad. We are part of that single leadership, whose job -- under these circumstances -- is not easy. But we are very proud and happy to say that the single leadership works. And that it is operating democratically and with a broad exchange of opinions.

The opinions of leaders are based on very interesting discussions, and that is true for any party agency. If a friend, even from the opposition, knew the party's fruitful internal life, he would not believe it because he has been influenced by either the enemy's or by the local propaganda. It is propaganda which has depicted our party as a structure where an order is issued and everybody obeys it. This is absolutely false.

The Communist Party's internal life is richer than that of any other party. First, because party members and leaders must study constantly. Communist Party members cannot fail to know the science of Marxism-Leninism, and they cannot fail to keep abreast of world events either.

Daily life also enriches the life of a Communist Party member in many different ways. It is a very fruitful experience, where real and effective discussions take place.

Even though different opinions may emerge at times, a conclusion is reached and it is valid for all of us and all of use must accept it. This is how things happen and I reiterate that it is not easy.

Now, the opinions by comrades abroad are supported, first of all, by the fact that they are the party's top leaders and they are perfectly well aware of what is happening inside our country. All of us know that Radio Moscow beams to our country every day. Those who listen to Radio Moscow know that its newscasts are more reliable than those of other mass media, which do not report local events. But everything is known abroad. In addition, the party sends information to its leaders abroad. And there is also a theoretical basis for political platforms. Local leaders also receive cooperation from comrades aborad, who have a more general picture of the world, of what is happening everywhere and of what is -- at a specific time -- the most important issue for revolutionaries. In Latin America, Nicaragua has obviously become a very important issue in the past few years. But, at other times, the most important issue may be the defense of socialism and the prestige of the USSR.

There is a very fluid exchange of opinions. Besides, the party sponsors contests [torneos]. We have informed the people about the meetings held by local and external leaders. I reiterate that, under these circumstances, running a party is not an easy job. But we do it.

There is something else. There are neither factions nor currents within the party, not because we do not permit such currents or factions to develop, but because they just do not exist. Concerning different opinions, I will say that there is a single political line. We are a very disciplined party. Our unity, of which we are very well aware, is a valuable treasure. There are no currents around individuals either. Not at all. There is much respect for our top leaders, support for the party's line and sound unity behind the secretary general. The fact that he is heading the party's leadership abroad shows the high level of that leadership.

The struggle in our country is very hard. Fascism gives no respite. However, we think that exile is a much more painful experience. Comrades in exile are bearing the heaviest burden. Therefore, we are working and struggling for the return of our leaders in exile. The struggle for the return of exiles is a very important issue in our daily efforts.

## MASLENNIKOV DELIVERS COREPORT ON PLAN, BUDGET

PM291501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition pp 2-3

[Coreport of the Plan and Budget Commission and other standing commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities delivered by Deputy N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission, at the 23 November evening session of USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the year of the glorious jubilee of the multinational USSR, is drawing to a close. The party and people are working selflessly on the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the implementation of the country's Food Program -- a most important component of the party's economic strategy for the current decade.

The Soviet state, ensuring peaceful external conditions for communist creation is firmly and steadily following the Leninist principles of relations between peoples. The USSR's new initiatives and constructive proposals and the joint efforts of the fraternal socialist countries are aimed at preserving and deepening detente, ensuring international security and strengthening universal peace on earth.

Soviet people warmly approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the party and state. In response to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers address to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, the high level of awareness of the country's working people and their devotion to the great Lenin's cause -- the CPSU's cause -- are manifested with particular force. The people believe in their party and see it as their tried and tested collective captain [vozhd] wise leader and organizer.

Vivid evidence of the unity of the party and people and the firm resolve to consistently pursue the planned course of further strengthening the motherland's might and improving Soviet people's well-being was provided by the CPSU Central Committee plenum held on the eve of the session, which examined and substantially approved the draft state plan and state budget for the coming year.

The speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gives a comprehensive analysis of economic development and defines urgent tasks in ensuring an all-round increase in the efficiency of social production and its intensification, improving the economic machinery and ensuring organization and discipline in every sector of work.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum's decisions constitute a combat program of action for the Soviet people and a mighty source of further growth in their creative activeness in the struggle for high targets in communist building.

Soviet people, closely rallied around the Communist Party, are greeting the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with new labor successes. All the union republics and all nations and ethnic groups make their contribution to the country's achievements. In the united fraternal family the republic's economies are developing dynamically, their specialization in the all-union division of labor is deepening and the economic potential of the land of the soviets -- the material basis of the friendship of the USSR's peoples -- is strengthening.

An important result of nationwide creative work in the first 2 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan is the steady growth in social production and the upsurge in the people's material and cultural living standard. In the current year alone the country's national income will increase by R9 billion and the commissioning of fixed capital from state capital investments will increase by R5 billion. The production of industrial output will increase by R20 billion.

The increase in agricultural output will be R3.6 billion. Good results have been achieved in grain production and procurement by the working people of Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Armenia and Estonia, as well as a number of autonomous republics, krays and oblasts of the RSFSR and oblasts of the Ukraine and Kazakhstan.

The social program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress is being consistently fulfilled. The population's real income is increasing and labor remuneration and payments and benefits from social consumption funds are growing. Measures to improve the housing, municipal consumer and sociocultural conditions of Soviet people's life are being implemented according to plan.

Comrade Deputies! The standing commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities in conjunction with the commissions of the Soviet of the Union, having examined progress in fulfilling the plan in 1982, note the great significance of the positive results achieved in the national economy, which form a reliable basis for the country's further economic and social development. At the same time the commissions believe that not all the results of economic activity are up to the tasks of today. Certain enterprises, associations and even sectors have not achieved the fulfillment of targets for the production of industrial output, increased labor productivity, profit and other indicators and tolerate violations of contractual commitments for deliveries. Ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must adopt effective measures to make up the deficit in 1983 and ensure the fulfillment of targets for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan.

An important role in the implementation of these measures belong to the soviets, which, under the Constitution, embody the unity of territorial and sector administration and are responsible both for developing production and for improving the quality of service to people.

The elections of local soviets took place this year in an atmosphere of nationwide political and labor enthusiasm. The newly elected deputies and soviets and their executive organs are focusing their efforts on the practical implementation of national economic tasks and the fulfillment of voters' instructions.

An example of such purposeful work is provided by the activity of the Moscow and Leningrad Soviets in elaborating and implementing plans for comprehensive economic and social development aimed at the attainment of high end results. Local soviets, taking into account the experience accumulated, must make more active use of their wide powers to ensure comprehensive development on their territory and to strive persistently for steady economic growth and harmonious, efficient work by all components of the economy.

Comrade Deputies! The plan and budget for 1983, as was noted in the reports of Comrades N.K. Baybakov and V.F. Garbuzov, are oriented toward the implementation of the important party principle of increasing the efficiency of the national economy and promoting its intensification. They make provision for an acceleration in the Soviet economy's growth rate and the consistent resolution of major social problems.

The commissions believe that the state plan for economic and social development of the country for 1983 submitted by the government for ratification by the USSR Supreme Soviet has been drawn up in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Plan indicators for the basic rates and proportions of national economic development are in the main in accordance with the strategic directions of the party's economic policy.

The standing commissions' conclusions of the plan and budget are before you, comrade deputies. Allow me, therefore, to dwell on a few of the indicators.

The plan submitted envisages a steady, progressive development of the economy, as a result of which national income will increase by 3.3 percent in 1983. Industrial output will increase by 3.2 percent, and an increasing preferential rate of growth in the output from group B compared with group A is envisaged. It is planned that increased labor productivity will account for 91 percent of the increase in output in industry, and for the entire increase in construction, agriculture and transport. The main factor for increasing labor productivity will be further scientific and technical progress.

Under the 1983 plan and in full accord with the targets of the 5-year plan and the Food Program it is planned to develop sectors of the agroindustrial complex which are expected to provide a reliable supply of foodstuffs to the country's population.

There are crucial tasks facing construction workers next year. Capital investments from all sources of finance will total R144.8 billion, or somewhat higher than the 5-year plan targets. Here the increase in the commissioning of fixed assets will outstrip the growth in capital investments.

The plan pays special attention to social development questions and to further improving the people's prosperity. Real per capita incomes will increase by 3 percent. A further increase is envisaged in average monthly wages to workers, employees and kolkhoz members. Social consumption funds will rise by 4.7 percent to R134 billion. The implementation of measures to step up state assistance to families with children and to improve social security will continue. In 1983 it is planned to build a total of over 106 million square meters of apartment blocks from all sources of finance.

The plan envisages the rational deployment of production forces and the further economic and cultural growth of all union republics.

Comrade Deputies! During the comprehensive analysis of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983, the Soviet of Nationalities' standing commissions in conjunction with Soviet of the Union commissions sought opportunities to increase the production and sale of certain consumer goods worth a total of $179.3 million in retail prices and are proposing that the state plan be approved in the light of these amendments.

The 1983 State Budget was formulated in accordance with the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and ensures financial resources for the measures envisaged in it.

The union republic budgets have been drawn up on the basis of an increase in social production efficiency and an improvment in the qualitative indicators of the work of each republic's economic sectors. They comprise R138.4 billion within the 1983 USSR State Budget, or 2.3 percent more than 1982.

In the light of the submitted amendments to the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983 the commissions propose increasing budget revenues by R135.2 million.

In this context there was an examination of proposals by union republic councils of ministers on increasing financing for a number of measures. By means of extra revenues brought to light, the commissions deemed it feasible to increase budget expenditure on the provision of medical equipment for rural preventive medical institutions -- by R45 million -- on the acquisition of furnishings and equipment for and the capital repair of rural general educational schools -- by R50.2 million -- and on the acquisition of furnishings and equipment for, and the capital repair of, rural cultural enlightenment establishments -- by R40 million.

It is proposed to distribute these appropriations among union republic budgets as follows:

|  | (In thousands of rubles) |
|---|---|
| RSFSR | 64,460 |
| Ukraine | 20,350 |
| Belorussia | 5,360 |
| Uzbekistan | 11,340 |
| Kazakhstan | 11,400 |
| Georgia | 2,790 |
| Azerbaijan | 3,950 |
| Lithuania | 1,220 |
| Moldavia | 2,800 |
| Latvia | 1,200 |
| Kirghizia | 3,130 |
| Tajikistan | 3,240 |
| Armenia | 1,270 |
| Turkmenistan | 1,640 |
| Estonia | 1,050 |

In the light of the above amendments it is proposed to approve the 1983 USSR State Budget in terms of revenue in the sum of R354,106,000,000 and expenditure in the sum of R353,905,000,000 with revenue exceeding expenditure by R201 million.

The standing commissions have also examined the report on the implementation of the 1981 USSR State Budget. It is proposed that the report on the implementation of the 1981 State Budget in terms of revenue in the sum of R320,635,000,000 and of expenditure in the sum of R309,794,000,000 with revenue exceeding expenditure by R10,841,000,000 be approved.

Comrade Deputies! During the examination and discussion of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983 within the chambers' standing commissions it was pointed out that the fulfillment of the plan targets will require the mobilization of available reserves and the implementation of economic and organizational measures to eliminate shortcomings and to focus efforts on the main avenues of further work.

The paramount task is to implement the Food Program. Large financial and material-technical resources are being allocated for these aims including a substantial quantity of highly productive agricultural equipment and mineral fertilizers.

At the same time deputies consider that machine building ministries are still very much in arrears to rural workers. The standing commissions' recommendations on providing high-power tractors with tractor-mounted and trailered equipment and on increasing the production of antierosion equipment, fertilizer application equipment and large capacity truck-trailers for agricultural produce shipment are being fulfilled only slowly.

The USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry and other machine building ministries must improve the design, reliability and quality of machinery and equipment supplied for the countryside; increase the production of spares; and accelerate the introduction into production of scientifically validated machine systems for the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

At the same time, kolkhozes and sovkhozes must improve the utilization and maintenance of equipment. A check carried out by the USSR People's Control Committee has shown that equipment is often written off before it has completed its normal term of service. This applies to certain farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Luthuania and Kirghizia.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the agroindustrial associations set up in the autonomous republics, krays, oblasts and rayons should step up the state monitoring of the correct utilization, servicing and high-standard repair of agricultural equipment.

Examining questions of the intensification of agriculture production, deputies have expressed concern at the fact that this year, like last year, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not receiving the supplies of mineral fertilizers envisaged by the plans. The main cuase of this is the poor utilization of existing capacities and the tardy commissioning of new production capacities. The USSR Ministry of Fertilizer Production and construction ministries must eliminate the backlog which has been allowed to occur in the fulfillment of the plan for the commissioning of capacities for the production of fertilizers and of raw materials for fertilizer production.

The deputies also noted that the construction workers have still not achieved the timely commissioning of production establishments in other sectors of the national economy. The USSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of of Construction and the USSR Ministry of Construction are considerably behind in implementing construction and installation work at construction sites of the agroindustrial complex, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical and petrochemical industry and machine building and at nonproduction projects. The construction workers are allowing overexpenditures of materials, metal and fuel. Machinery and mechanism stoppages and losses of work time are high. The labor productivity growth targets are not being fulfilled.

The construction ministries must improve the standard of organization work on building up the volumes of construction and installation work, must enhance the contracting organizations' responsibility for commissioning projects, provide for the fuller introduction of progressive construction methods, and improve the management of construction production.

During the discussion of the plan and budget for 1983 the deputies paid great attention to questions of developing the fuel and energy complex. It was noted that there are substantial shortcomings in the further expanding of production and electricity generation.

Thus the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is only slowly creating the necessary capacity reserves in power grids and is allowing a delay in the commissioning of power stations. A number of enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry have shown a deterioration in their technical and economic work indicators and have failed to achieve the fuller use of by-product gas. In the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, coal mining rates lag behind those envisaged by the 5-year plan. These ministeries must take steps to eliminate these shortcomings, enhance the efficiency of the sectors' work, and further increase the generation of electricity and the extraction of fuel.

The commissions stressed the need to insure the rational, thrifty expenditure of fuel and energy resources, particularly at thermal power stations which consume a substantial proportion of the fuel produced in the country.

However, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is failing to display proper concern for resolving these questions and is only slowly carrying out the modernization of power equipment and the use of new economical types of equipment.

It was also noted that other ministries and departments are also failing to pay sufficient attention to the fulfillment of plans for the development of science and technology and the use of energy-saving manufacturing processes and equipment.

The USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers must assume strict control of the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress into production, must implement measures permitting fuel and energy saving, and make fuller use of local and secondary resources.

The sessions of the Soviet of Nationalities and Soviet of the Union's standing commissions seriously criticized the results of the work of the ferrous metallurgy enterprises.

The commissions believe that the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy must implement specific organizational and technical measures ensuring the fulfillment of the set targets for the production of progressive, economical types of rolled metal and for the improvement of the quality of metal output. Here the deputies noted the need for the prompt assimilation of production capacities, the acceleration of the development of the mining industry, and the improvement of the by-product coke industry. The construction ministries and the USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy must eliminate the lag in commissioning projects under construction.

For the successful development of this important sector of the national economy, the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and the other machine building industries must ensure the production and prompt delivery of reliable and highly productive equipment, machinery and mechanisms, particularly for the mining sectors. The USSR Ministry of Railways must organize more rhythmical shipments of raw material and other freight for the metallurgical enterprises in the planned volumes.

The deputies particularly stressed the importance of the uninterrupted operation of all types of transport, particularly rail transport, for the successful development of the country's national economy. At the same time this year many railroads failed to fulfill the plan for the dispatch of freight, passenger turnover and technical and economic indicators.

The use of transport's technical facilities, particularly locomotives and cars, remains unsatisfactory. About 600 diesel locomotives undergo unplanned repair every day. For these and other reasons the schedule for the movement of a substantial number of freight and passenger trains is disrupted.

Considering the above-mentioned shortcomings, the USSR Ministry of Railways must enhance the responsibility of enterprise and organization leaders for the results and quality of work and take steps to enhance the efficiency of the use of rolling stock and accelerate the forwarding of freight for the national economy.

To improve the work of rail transport it is essential to cut back the number of cross-hauls and unduly long-distance shipments.

However, many ministries and departments, including the USSR Ministry of Procurements; the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry; the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry; the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy; and several others and the union republic Gosplans are not taking the necessary steps to resolve this problem.

In the first 6 months of this year the railroads were obliged to carry out an additional volume of work totalling 7 billion ton-kilometers because of crosshauls of ore and metallurgical raw material alone.

The USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers must take the necessary steps to eliminate irrational shipments and to observe the set deadlines and rules for loading and unloading cars.

Comrade Deputies! It is well known what significance is attached to the further buildup of the production of consumer goods. In recent years much has been done to increase their output. At the same time the targets for the production of articles in increased demand are frequently not fulfilled.

Inthe first 10 months of this year the plan for the production of cultural and consumer and household goods was not totally fulfilled by the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry Enterprises and also by enterprises of republican subordination in the Ukrainian SSR, The Azerbaijan SSR, the Tajik SSR, the Turkmen SSR and several other republics.

The commission had noted even earlier that the population's demands for mechanized implements and work tools facilitating work on their private plots and in horticulture and vegetable growing are not being met satisfactorily. However, the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural machine building and the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production are only slowly resolving the question of the production of small tractors, motor units [motoblocki], motorized hay mowers and other small mechanized implements.

The range of consumer goods is still being updated only slowly. The results of recent interrepublic wholesale fairs for the sale of cultural and consumer and household goods have shown that for 1983 only about 6 percent of the sum total of models available on offer from industry are new types of goods.

Despite the definite work performed by the ministries and departments in improving the quality of the goods produced, a considerable number fails to accord with modern technical requirements. For instance the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry's Bytmash plant in Melitopol supplies domestic washing machines with gross violations of standards for many parameters. Matters are no better with respect to the quality of the refrigerators produced by the Kishinev and Samarkand plants belonging to the same ministry. New consumer service equipment with reduced energy consumption is being introduced only poorly into production.

The USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers must take effective steps to increase the production of goods and to improve their quality and expand their range in accordance with the population's demand.

The commissions' conclusions on the plan and budget for 1983 also included proposals and recommendations on important social questions like the development of housing and municipal services and consumer services for the population, health care and social security, national edcuation and culture, the implementation of nature conservation measures and the rational use of natural resources.

In the course of fulfilling the targets of the State Plan for The USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1983, the USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers must step up their work in acting upon the comments of deputies and upon the commissions' recommendations.

Comrade Deputies! The plan and budget for the forthcoming year reflect the Soviet people's vital interests. Their fulfillment, as the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum stressed, will be an important new step in communist building. There is no doubt that the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia of our country, widely launching socialist competition, will achieve further successes in the struggle to implement the party's plans and willl make a substantial contribution to the consolidation of the Soviet motherland's economic and defense might. (applause)

## IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON POLITICAL CONTINUITY

PM301023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Following the Course of Creation and Peace"]

[Text] Soviet people and all progressive mankind welcomed with enormous enthusiasm the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The policy speech, profoundly rich in content, delivered by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Central Committee plenum summed up the basic results of the country's development for the first 2 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan and defined precisely and in a scientifically substantiated manner the main avenues of our further work.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum wholly and fully approved the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's practical activity in implementing the course elaborated by the 26th party congress in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy and in performing the tasks of communist building. The documents adopted by the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session convincingly confirmed the continuity of the general line of the party and state whose basis has been, and remains, all-around concern for man and his welfare.

The Central Committee plenum approved the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Perpetuating the Memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev."

Monolithically rallied around Lenin's party of Communists, the urban and rural workers are fully determined to worthily complete this year's targets and to put all their effort and energy into the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for the country's economic and social development in the third, pivotal year of the 5-year plan.

The plan's basic thrust is the further improvement of the working people's prosperity. The preferential growth of the group "B" sectors and an increase in the production of consumer goods are envisaged. Major physical and financial resources are being earmarked for the further development of the agroindustrial complex. The population's real income will grow further. The volume of housing construction also accords with the targets of the 5-year plan. "...Concern for Soviet man," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum," and for his working and daily living conditions and his spiritual development remain the party's most important program aim."

Noting the particularly important significance of the successful fulfillment of the Plan for Economic and Social Development for 1983 for the 5-year plan as a whole, the CPSU Central Committee plenum drew the attention of the party, soviet, economic and other organizations and labor collectives to the need to direct all efforts toward the implementation of the very important tasks set by the 26th party congress -- stepping up the intensification of social production and increasing the efficiency of the national economy. It is essential to make the maximum use of existing opportunities for the improvement of economic activity, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, labor productivity growth and an increase in the production of output and an improvement in its quality.

Our party has elaborated a scientifically substantiated economic policy and steered a course toward increasing the efficiency of social production and toward its intensification. But the national economy's transition to this footing and the turnaround toward efficiency are still being effected only slowly. The main indicator of the economy's efficiency -- labor productivity -- is growing at rates which cannot satisfy us.

There remains the problem of the discrepancy in the development of the raw material and processing sectors. The materials intensiveness of output is scarcely being reduced. For a number of very important indicators the plan targets for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan have not been fulfilled.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session analyzed exigently, from positions of the utmost exactingness, the reasons for existing difficulties and shortcomings and indicated the ways of overcoming them most speedily. The main thing here is to accelerate the improvement of the entire sphere of the leadership of the economy -- management, planning and the economic mechanism.

It is essential to increase repsonsibility for observance of statewide, nationwide interests and to resolutely eradicate departmentalism and localistic tendencies. It must be made a rule that every new decision on the same question is made only when previous decisions have been fulfilled or some new circumstances have emerged. We must struggle more resolutely against any violations of party, state and labor discipline.

Our national economy has big reserves. These reserves must be sought in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and in the rapid introduction of the achievements of science, technology and leading experience into production. The methods of planning and the material incentive system should help to unite science and production. Another major reserve is the rational use of physical resources and manpower. Economy and a thrifty attitude toward the people's property are now a matter of the feasibility of our plans.

A central place in the party and state plans belongs to measures connected with the implementation of the Food Program. Despite this year's unfavorable weather conditions, thanks to the rural workers' selfless work and the consolidation of the material and technical base of agriculture, a number of oblasts, krays and republics have achieved quite good results. At the same time interrruptions in supplies of several foodstuffs have still not been eliminated.

The agroindustrial complex workers must daily build up their efforts and work to insure that the enormous funds directed toward resolving this task produce a yield today and an even greater one tomorrow. They must not only complete the agricultural year well, preserve the crop which has been harvested, lay the foundations of next year's harvest and carry out the livestock wintering successfully, but also move unhesitatingly to the solution of new tasks, viewing them in close connection with the fundamental avenues of the development of the agroindustrial complex.

The plan for 1983 pays great attention to increasing the production of consumer goods and improving their quality. This applies not only to light and local industry, but also to heavy industry enterprises. The local party and soviet organs must pay special attention to the matter.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session thoroughly analyzed the key problems of the development of the base industries, primarily the fuel and energy complex. The increase in primary energy resources planned for 1983 makes it possible to insure the uninterrupted, rhythmical work of all power grids. It is very important to make thrifty use of coal, natural gas, petroleum, petroleum products and thermal and electrical energy. The USSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions on energy and the commissions created in the krays, oblasts and republics are called on to resolve this task.

The state of affairs in transport and the interruptions in the work of ferrous metallurgy enterprises are causing grave concern.

Many problems remain in the capital construction sphere. The CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session subjected these problems to an in-depth, comprehensive analysis.

"The steady upsurge of the economy and the improvement of the people's welfare," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, "are our duty to Soviet people and our international duty. In posing the question in this way the party is guided by Lenin's perceptive instruction that we exert our main influence on the world revolutionary process through our economic policy."

And it is perfectly natural that the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet should have generated a very broad international response.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session stressed most definitely that Soviet foreign policy has been, and will remain, as it was defined by the decisions of our party's 24th, 25th and 26th congresses. The safeguarding of lasting peace, the defense of the peoples' right to independence and social programs are unaltered objectives of our foreign policy.

Soviet people believe that the difficulties and tension characterizing today's international situation can and must be overcome. Mankind cannot endlessly tolerate the arms race and wars unless it wants to risk its future. The CPSU is against the dispute of ideas becoming a confrontation between states and peoples.

Our party's paramount concern will continue to be the consolidation of the socialist community. In unity lies our strength and a guarantee of ultimate success even in the hardest trials. The CPSU and the Soviet state sincerely want the development and improvement of relations with all socialist countries. Mutual good will, respect for each other's legitimate interests and common concern for the interests of socialism and peace must prompt correct solutions even where, for various reasons, the necessary trust and mutual understanding still does not exist. This applies also to our great neighbor -- the PRC.

The significance of the group of states which created the Nonaligned Movement is growing in international life. The USSR has with many of them diverse, friendly relations which benefit both sides and promote greater stability in the world. An example is the Soviet Union's relations with India. Solidarity with the states which have been liberated from colonial oppression and with the peoples defending their independence has been and remains a fundamental principle of Soviet foreign policy.

From the first days of Soviet power our state has invariably expressed the readiness for open, honest cooperation with all countries which respond with reciprocity. Differences in social systems should not prevent this -- and do not prevent it where there is good will on both sides. Convincing confirmation of this is the marked progress in the development of the USSR's peaceful cooperation with many West European countries.

"We are profoundly convinced," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, "that the seventies, which elapsed under the sign of detente, were not, as some imperialist figures today assert, an accidental episode in man's difficult history. No, the policy of detente is by no means a stage which is now over. The future belongs to it."

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development and the USSR State Budget for 1983. The laws adopted attest convincingly that in the period of mature socialism our social system is revealing increasingly fully with every passing year its humane essence and creative potential.

To realize this potential fully it is essential to mobilize all means at our disposal, to mount extensive propaganda and the explanation of the 1983 plan targets, and to relate them specifically to each labor collective's tasks. It is necessary to place cadres correctly so that politically mature, competent, enterprising people with organizational abilities and a sense for what is new will be manning the decisive sectors.

It is essential, furthermore, to enhance the activeness of the working masses themselves. Today this is a very important task for the party committees and soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations. It is now particularly important and necessary that every working person should know that the plan's fulfillment depends on his labor contribution -- the better we work, the better we will live. And that means that it is essential to further develop socialist democracy in its broadest sense, that is the working masses must take an increasingly active part in managing state and public affairs.

Soviet people look into the future with optimism and with confidence in their own strength. An important event in the history of our multinational socialist state -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation -- is approaching. And our heroic working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia are directing their best thoughts toward Lenin's party of Communists which stood at the fountainhead of the Soviet Union's creation and is wisely leading our country's people to ever-new heights of ecomomic and social progress.

The days of bidding farewell to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev have shown the whole world once again that our Communist Party and the Soviet people are inseparable, that they live by a single desire -- to march ahead firmly and unswervingly along Lenin's path.

The unshakable unity of the party and people and steadfast following of the behests of the great Lenin are the source of the indestructible strength of Soviet society and a reliable guarantee of our new successes in communist building.

## PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON 1983 PLAN, BUDGET

OW260657 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 82 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Following Leninst Path"]

[Text] The Soviet land will soon embark on the 3d year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Our people's achievements are great and the tasks facing them are huge and complex. The inviolable unity of the party and the people and their desire firmly and unswervingly to march forward along the Leninist path are the guarantee that these tasks will be successfully resolved. The days of the farewell to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum showed this once again to the whole world. The recent routine CPSU Central Committee plenum and the 7th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, reaffirmed it with new force.

The plenum discussed the questions of the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and USSR State Budget for 1983.

The Central Committee plenum approved the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Immortalizing the Memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev."

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the plenum. His speech notes the continuity of the party's domestic and foreign policy, offers a description of the plan and budget for the next year of the 5-year plan, contains a profound analysis of the state of the Soviet economy, reveals the difficulties and shortcomings in the national economy's development and shows ways and means of overcoming them.

As is well known, the 26th CPSU Congress concretized the party's long-term strategy for the 11th 5-Year Plan period and the eighties as a whole -- a strategy aimed at ensuring that Soviet people live better with every passing year, that their labor yields increasingly weighty results and that our socialist system increasingly fully reveals its humane essence and its creative potential.

The draft plan and budget for 1983, the plenum noted, on the whole accord with this strategy. The draft plan contains measures aimed at the dynamic development of industry and agriculture, at concentrating capital investments and at further boosting each Soviet republic's economy. Work to increase the national economy's efficiency will be continued -- intensive targets must be fulfilled notwithstanding the comparatively smaller increase in material expenditure and manpower resources.

The increase in national income used for consumption and accumulation next year will be 3.3 percent, or R15 billion as against the R9 billion expected in the current year. Social labor productivity will show an increase of more than 3 percent.

The volume of industrial production will increase by 3.2 percent, the freight turnover of all types of transport by 3.6 percent and the volume of capital construction by 3.2 percent. In 1983 it is planned to generate 1,405 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity or 3.3 percent more than in the current year, and two-thirds of the planned increase will be obtained at nuclear and hydroelectric power stations. Extraction of 619 million tons of oil and gas condensate is planned, which is in line with the 5-year plan targets. Gas extraction will be 529 billion cubic meters -- 29.5 billion cubic meters more than in 1982.

Great attention is being paid to developing the agroindustrial complex and implementing the USSR Food Program. Overall, around R47 billion will be channeled into developing the complex -- 4.3 percent more than this year. Gross agricultural output will total R137.3 billion and will show an increase of 10.5 percent compared with 1982. During the year production of meat will increase by 6.1 percent, production of animal oil by 8.4 percent, production of cheese by 6.8 percent and production of canned goods by 4 percent.

As you can see, the draft plan sustains the party's line of improving the people's prosperity. This finds expression both in the increasing preferential growth in the output of group B sectors in relation to group A sectors (3.5 and 3.1 percent respectively) and in the growth of consumer goods production, the expansion of their range and the improvement of their quality. Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade will be R314.6 billion (5.4 percent growth over the course of the year). The annual volume of consumer service sales to the population will increase by 6.8 percent, including 8.2 percent in rural areas. And 106.6 million square meters of housing will be constructed, which is more than the 5-year plan target for 1983.

It is planned to increase the average monthly money wage of workers and employees to R180.4 and the labor remuneration of kolkhoz members to R130, increases of 1.9 and 2.1 percent respectively compared with 1982. The implementation of major measures to improve wages, improve pension provisions and step up state aid to families with children will be continued. The population's real per capita income will increase by 3 percent next year as against the average annual increase of 1.8 percent in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan.

In 1983 social consumption funds will total R134 billion; they will increase by 4.7 percent during the year. The growth in social funds means the further development of education and culture and the improvement of the population's social insurance and medical services.

The nature conservation measures accord with the interests of Soviet people, of present and future generations. It is planned to spend R1.9 billion of state capital investments on these purposes during the year.

Our successes are great and indisputable. We have done a considerable amount, but difficult and intensive work aimed at resolving the vitally important tasks of further developing Soviet society lie ahead. If these are successfully resolved -- our economy will continue to grow and the people's prosperity will continue to improve. In this connection the plenum drew attention to the fact that the plan targets for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan have been unfulfilled in terms of a number of most important indicators, and this has naturally affected the draft plan for 1983. The course toward improving the efficiency of and intensifying production is still being implemented only slowly. The growth rate in labor productivity cannot cause satisfaction, yet it is the main indicator of the economy's efficiency. The plans are still being fulfilled at the price of great expenditure and production costs. In order to eliminate these shortcomings, it is necessary to overcome the force of inertia and old habits and to find forms and methods of helping those who do not know how to tackle the job, and -- this is the main point -- it is necessary to expedite the work to improve the whole sphere of leadership of the economy: management, planning and the economic mechanism.

It is necessary, the plenum noted, to create economic and organizational conditions that provide incentives to good-quality, productive labor, initiative and enterprise, and poor work, inaction and irresponsibility must have the most direct and unavoidable impact on working people's material incentives, official position and moral authority.

The plenum demanded that responsibility for the observance of statewide, nationwide interests be stepped up, that departmentalism and localism be resolutely eradicated and that any violations of party, state and labor discipline not be tolerated.

The Soviet land possesses great reserves in the national economy. There is the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the more rational utilization of material and manpower resources, the widespread dissemination of experience of creative work and of a truly proprietorial attitude toward the people's wealth, and the resolute struggle against negligence and waste -- and this task can be implemented only with the participation of all our workers and working people.

Measures to implement the Food Program occupy a central place in our plans. Thanks to rural working people's selfless labor and to the strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture, a number of oblasts, krays and republics have achieved quite good results. The grain crop harvest has increased markedly compared with last year. Quite a good harvest of cotton, vegetables and grapes has been grown. Milk and egg production has increased. At the same time the interruptions in supplies of certain food goods have still not been eliminated.

Although, the plenum said, the implementation of the Food Program is the work of more than one year, its fulfillment cannot be dragged out. Working people in the agro-industrial complex must step up their efforts with every passing day and must work in such a way as to ensure that the tremendous funds being channeled into the resolution of this task produce a return right now and an even bigger return in the future.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum also considered certain key questions of the development of base sectors of industry: The further development of the fuel and energy complex, and the radical improvement of the work of railroad transport and ferrous metallurgy enterprises and of capital construction.

The CPSU Central Committee adopted a resolution largely approving the drafts of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and USSR State Budget for 1983. The USSR Council of Ministers was ordered to submit them for consideration by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo's practical activity to implement the course in the domestic and foreign policy spheres which was formulated by the 26th party congress and to implement the tasks of communist building was totally and entirely approved. Approving the propositions and conclusions set out in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech, the plenum decided to base the activity of all party organizations on them.

Union republic Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, party organizations, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, and ministries and departments were ordered to mount organizational and mass political work aimed at fulfilling the next economic and political tasks and further strengthening the USSR's economic and defense might; and to take the necessary measures to successfully complete the current year's targets and to fulfill and overfulfill the plan targets for the third year of the current 5-year plan.

Noting the especially great importance of successfully fulfilling the economic and social development plan for 1983 so far as the 5-year plan as a whole is concerned, the Central Committee plenum drew the attention of party, soviet, economic and other organizations and labor collectives to the need to direct all efforts toward implementing the most important task set by the 26th CPSU Congress -- increasing the intensification of social production and improving the national economy's efficiency. It is important to make maximum use of available potential for improving economic activity, accelerating scientific and technical progress, increasing labor productivity in all components of the national economy and increasing production and improving the quality of output. Special attention should be paid to considerably improving capital construction in all sectors of the national economy, and appropriate measures for compliance with the expenditure norms for fuel, raw materials, metal and other materials and financial and manpower resources must be implemented. The raising in every possible way of the standard of work to further improve the planning and management of the economy and to improve the style and methods of economic management activity must be regarded as a most important task.

Paramount attention must be paid to fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, to implementing the USSR Food Program, to systematically developing the fuel and energy complex and to further boosting Soviet people's material and cultural living standards.

Great importance must be attached to strengthening state, labor and executive discipline in every section of production and in all spheres of management, to increasing organization and businesslike efficiency in work, to widely developing socialist competition, to making fuller use of intensive factors of economic development and available reserves, to saving all types of resources, to improving qualitative indicators and to achieving the highest possible end results with the smallest possible expenditure. The achievements of science, technology and progressive experience must be persistently introduced into production, rigorous monitoring of the fulfillment of the decisions that are adopted must be ensured, the effectiveness of foreign economic relations must be increased and, above all, the cooperation with the socialist countries must be expanded and deepened.

The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for 1983 have been approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet and have thereby acquired the force of law.

It is now a question of conveying the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session to all the Communists and all Soviet people and of concretizing the targets of the 1983 plan as they apply to the tasks of every enterprise and every collective.

It is a question of placing cadres correctly and -- which is the main point -- increasing the activeness of the working people's masses themselves.

The role of the press, radio and television in propagandizing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session is great; they are called upon comprehensively, vividly and clearly to show Soviet people's life and our successes, to help in revealing and utilizing reserves and in overcoming shortcomings and difficulties and to vigorously support the masses' initiative.

Peace and the preservation and deepening of detente are necessary for the implementation of our creative plans. Soviet foreign policy loomed large at the Central Committee plenum. This policy has been and remains as determined by the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses of our party.

The aims of the CPSU's Leninist foreign policy are immutable -- to ensure lasting peace and defend the peoples' right to independence and social progress. In the struggle for these aims, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted, the leadership of the party and the state will act in a principled, consistent and considered fashion.

Unless mankind wants to put its future at stake, it cannot endlessly tolerate the arms race and war. A world without weapons is the ideal of socialism. As for the difficulties and tension that characterize the present international situation, they can and must be overcome.

The CPSU's prime concern will continue to be the strengthening of the socialist community. The party is seeking to ensure that the fraternal countries' cooperation and socialist mutual assistance, including in the joint resolution of scientific and technical, production, transport, energy and other tasks, become deeper and more effective. Imperialism's aggressive intrigues are forcing us, along with the fraternal socialist countries, to show concern for maintaining our community's defense capability at the proper level.

Solidarity with the states that have liberated themselves from colonial oppression and with the peoples defending their independence is one of the fundamental principles of Soviet foreign policy.

The Soviet land is ready for open, honest cooperation with all countries that respond to us with reciprocity. This must not be impeded by the differences between social systems. At the same time we do not intend to pay for the readiness to normalize relations with a particular country with preliminary concessions in any spheres. We are in favor of curbing the arms race, both nuclear and conventional, but let no one expect unilateral disarmament of us. We are in favor of agreements on a basis of reciprocity and equality.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum noted that the policy of detente is not a stage that is past, that the future belongs to it. Through vigorous and purposeful action the peoples are capable of eliminating the threat of nuclear war and preserving peace and therefore life on our planet.

The materials of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session have been greeted with approval by the party and the entire Soviet people. They have prompted an extremely lively response and attracted great attention from the world public.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum expressed the firm certainty that the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all the working people of our multinational socialist motherland, rallied closely around the Communist Party, will fittingly greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, will mark 1983 with new achievements in economic and cultural building and will ensure the country's continued successful progress along the Leninist path to communism.

## COMMENTATOR NOTES SOCIAL NATURE OF STATE BUDGET

LD251738 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 25 Nov 82

["USSR State Budget -- A Budget in the Interests of the People" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 25 TASS -- TASS commentator Petr Lidin writes: A study of the figures of the USSR State Budget for 1983, adopted by the Supreme Soviet yesterday, leads to the conclusion that the budget is of a clearly expressed social nature. Suffice it to say that of the total 353.9 billion roubles of budget allocations, 114.2 billion roubles are allocated for socio-cultural needs, or almost a third.

If we compare the allocations for socio-cultural needs in different years we will see also the invariable trend to increase these sums. Thus, in 1970 55.9 billion roubles were allocated for these needs, while the figure for this year is already 107.9 billion roubles.

As compared to this year allocations for socio-cultural needs will increase in the USSR in 1983 by more than 4 per cent. It shall be recalled that national income in 1983 is planned to grow by 3.3 per cent.

The pension fund in 1983 will increase by almost a billion roubles. As is known, in the USSR pensions are paid by the state and the working people do not have to make any whatsoever preliminary payments to become eligible for pensions. Also to grow next year are the allocations for the payment of state allowances to couples who have children, to large families and to unwed mothers. Other allowances and benefits will also be increased.

As a whole, these measures coupled with the increase of the average monthly wage and salary, will ensure next year a growth of the real incomes of Soviet people by three per cent in the per capita estimation. These are higher growth rates than during the first two years of the current five-year-plan period (1981-1985).

It is indicative that the growth of wages and increase of various payments and benefits in the USSR is taking place in conditions of invariable retail prices of the main foodstuffs and manufactured consumer goods, rent and taxes.

## PRAVDA DISCUSSES SOVIET 'MULTINATIONAL CULTURE'

PM291337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Nikolay Gribachev: "Our Common Possession"]

[Text] "Where do you obtain visas for travelling from one republic to another?" I was once asked this question by a West German journalist who intended traveling to Uzbekistan. I was dismayed: Surely he, a press worker, did not need to have such things explained to him? Western propaganda does indeed keep its ward's "eyes on a tight rein." How and why, we can understand, but surely not so that correspondents themselves walk around in blinders?

When the correspondent had made his trip he no longer returned to his talk of "authorizations" but exclaimed: "You can't even imagine how interesting it was for me!" And he began to describe what a modern city Tashkent is and how -- and he had made a special study of the history of the East! -- he did not encounter a single woman in a yashmak there, that there was a good professional theater there. In brief, he was as amazed as if he had visited another planet. I caught myself thinking: But do we ourselves experience such surprise? And I concluded: at best, not very much.

Something similar to what is happening with space is taking place with the strikingly rapid changes in our lives and with our titanic achievements. The first satellite, both in our country and throughout the world, generated not simply a very great wave of amazement but even stupefaction. Including in the United States, where I was at the time. Now reports about satellites are issued as ordinary information, we cast a glance over the headlines -- and that's all. We have even grown accustomed to reportage in color from space crews.

But there are things to wonder at.

They include what we call our multinational culture. The fundamental and striking changes have taken place so rapidly that even our friends from the socialist countries, when you describe it to them, still suppose it to be some sort of "varnishing," excusable on patriotic grounds. Yet when they make the trip themselves they accuse us of describing it boringly and underrating it. That is probably what happens, and to see phenomena in their true dimensions it is necessary to sharpen our vision on the basis of historical comparisons.

I am not one of those who belong to the oldest generations, but I had already graduated from the village school and there was still no actual written language in, for instance, Kirghzia -- and indeed it was not alone. One educationalist in czarist Russia expressed the conviction that widespread literacy in these areas would be possible in not less than a thousand years -- considering the rates at which it was developing. From a historical viewpoint only a very tiny period has elapsed yet everything has changed in Kirghizia. That a written language has been created goes without saying, but there is also universal education, and to a standard higher than in some developed Western countries.

For instance, in the United States, the press is writing with alarm of the increase in the number of illiterate and subliterate people who cannot read announcements or fill in a simple questionnaire. We are amazed: Is this not too strange on the even of the 21st century? Yet this is claimed by the Americans themselves and they know their own lives best. Kirghizia in this time has produced its own teachers with university diplomas and its own scientists and, although only the oral epic, "manas," and the work of the bards, existed before the revolution, a literature that is well developed in all modern genres and writers of world renown have appeared!

I took the example of Kirghizia because I know a great deal about it from my personal impressions. It has its own particular feature -- the creation of a written language -- but in the rest, the rapid development of education, literature, the arts and culture in general -- this is an all-union, multinational phenomenon. Including for Russia, where before the revolution the overwhelming majority of people were illiterate and it was sometimes no easier to find a book in a village than to catch a fish in the desert. About 15 years ago I came across a curious thing -- a mailman in our village gave up his job, complaining that it was too much for him, too heavy, he had so many newspapers and magazines to carry. And this flow of "cultural consumption" is growing in all the republics.

We have grown accustomed to this and believe that it should not be otherwise. But when you compare it not only with the past but also with what is happening in some places to this day, the picture is quite different. Of course, in olden times too the most intelligent and conscientious members of mankind dreamed of a community of nations -- this was expressed in fairytale miracles and social utopias. But we, without a model, have implemented it in practice and tested it not only on the peaceful paths which also sometimes twisted and turned over precipices, but also the paths which lay through the abysses of war. Hitler, for instance, pinned great hopes on the multinational nature of our state and it seems to him that our unity was just a product of "Bolshevik propaganda" and if the correct blow was struck everything would disintegrate.

Why then has it not disintegrated but -- as even our adversaries admit -- strengthened matured and grown? Because we have found in ourselves sufficient humanity and wisdom to share selflessly our accumulated riches and talents, warmth of heart, songs and bread. And every republic has received with this a firm foundation for creating a new life -- an eathquake-proof foundation which can resist any of the upheavals which abound in today's contradictory world -- and every person of any nationality who treasures his dignity and right to an active life has acquired for the application of his efforts all our country's boundless expanses and all spheres of activity.

I know that someone will unfailingly say here: But not everyone succeeds in everything, look how many newspaper articels there are about tangled and difficult destinies. True, so there are. There is a direct link here with the actions of bureaucrats and careerists against whom an implacable struggle is being waged.

But, and this is also no secret, far more human destinies are ruined for other reasons -- idleness, parasitism, drunkenness, the careless work of slipshod workers, attempts to do as little as possible as badly as possible for others while raking in as much as possible of the best possible quality for oneself.

We tell a person from childhood: "All paths are open to you from the ocean to space, to top science degrees and state posts!" And that is the simple truth, confirmed by tens of millions of destinies. Perhaps we should repeat more frequently and firmly in the schools the second essential half of this formula: "But you have to travel these paths on your own feet!" Any attempts to skirt them or hitch a ride on someone else's back are immoral and have no bearing on justice.

These vestiges -- what else can you call them? -- not only do not add to our prosperity but are also widely used against us by the Western corrupters of awareness like the sharp-tongued Voice of America. It is so concerned for other people's rights and prosperity that it has no time for its own unemployed, for the Indians dying in reservations or the racists' blazing crosses....

Garbage is no pleasure, it must be swept away, but the edifice must be built tirelessly, or else tidying up becomes pointless. Under the conditions of the psychological war unleashed from across the ocean and threatening to develop into a real all-destroying war, this must be realized particularly clearly for reasons of self-preservation.

Our multinational unity which we rightly call the fraternity of the peoples is, to use the metaphor of our poets from the Eastern republics, simultaneously both a flowering and also a fruiting orchard. We would be bad owners if we failed to safeguard its health from root to tree top. For the sake of the present and the future; all the more so since this is not only our hard-won and entirely incomparable wealth but also an acquisition of modern civilization in general: Down through history bloody tracks have for too long followed in the wake of national discord, reason cannot come to terms with it and the peoples of different countries are looking increasingly to our experience. We are rightly proud of this but at the same time it is a matter of honor for us to continue our work with even greater persistence and inventiveness not only to safeguard what has been done but also to expand and augment it.

A great part here is played by our multinational culture. Its creation, in the sphere of literature and art alone, was an incredibly complex business, all the more since we had to begin from different levels. For instance, at that time Russian literature enjoyed worldwide recognition while others had only poetry; then again in painting, the portrayal of the human face, for instance, was forbidden and other peoples were only just starting to create their own written language or an alphabet convenient to the language.

Today everyone has everything; but how much energy, enthusiasm, intelligence, talent, sincerity and love of people were needed for it!

The basic foundation here lies in Lenin and his fellow fighters who, by creating the USSR, laid the ideological spiritual and state and political foundations of everything which has been accomplished. The party's work is strenuous and loyal to its strategic objective. In the sphere of culture, where literature is acknowledged to have the leading role, this means the work of Maksim Gorkiy, striking in its scope and pitch, the innovative work of Vladimir Mayakovskiy, the tireless work of Nikolay Tikhonov and Pavlo Tychina, Aleksandr Fadeyev, Yanka Kupala, Dzhambul, Konstantin Fedin, Samed Vurgun, Gafur Gulyam, and Morzo Tursun-Zade. I mention only those who have left us, and far from all of them -- an entire generation of very talented writers placed the fire of their minds and the warmth of their souls into the creation of our multinational culture.

Our multinational culture, all-embracing, harmoniously based and vivid, is now a reality of our life. An example from literature: all its genres -- lyrics, the epic, satire, prose and drama -- have been developed and reached a high modern standard in all republics without exception. And any major national talent becomes an all-union one accessible to the readers of other republics and via translations into Russian it also reaches overseas readers. The solution of urgent problems of development, from theory to practice, has also become collegially multinational -- while preserving national forms and specific features of artistic thought we are all moving in a single socialist spiritual channel.

The fruitfulness of this is so obvious and vitally gratifying and promising that it needs no proof -- it is enough to look, for instance, at the 10-day festivals of literature and art exchanged between the republics, at the geniuses of the past -- Nizami and Pushkin, Shevchenko and Rustaveli -- who have truly been resurrected, as it were, for the entire people, and at the very broad flow of books, to huge to take in sometimes with one glance. What our most progressive prerevolutionary predecessors could only dream of has come true, but on a scale and with a diversity of form which they could not even imagine!

Our culture and particularly our literature is constantly being attacked from the West, which puts all sorts of falsifications into play for want of arguments. One of these fabrications is so-called "Russification," the use of the Russian language for internation communication. I have frequently asked my comrades from various republics questions on the subject and in generalized form their numerous answers have been like this: "Russification? Crazy talk. We have literature in 78 languages -- so how are we to familiarize ourselves with each other's creativity? Study all these languages? Russian, which is a developed, rich, flexible, unusually descriptive language receptive to other languages, the language of the mighty Russian literature -- it is a great link between us and an outlet to the culture of all mankind. But what do the men and women who wail about 'Russification' want? That we should cease to understand each other and repeat the biblical parable of the Tower of Babel -- that we abandon our building and scatter in different directions." I believe that this is an exhaustive assessment of speculations on so-called "Russification" -- it is clear where this is going and we can understand to whose advantage it is and why.

That is how matters stand with multinational socialist culture -- for all the incredible complexity of the tasks which had to be resolved it was created, is operating, and is serving well the goals of our peoples' spiritual development. Does that mean that everything has been done and that all that remains for us to do is "rest on our laurels" as they say? Scientists believe that one resolved task generates ten new ones. In the cultural sphere too, I think, not everything has been done and its own problems of varying dimension and importance arise -- and, since it is a case of development always will arise! But verified means of overcoming losses have also long been known in our practice -- honest criticism and self-criticism, businesslike discussion and specific, purposeful actions.

Our multinational culture is a very valuable possession of ours and it includes the selfless labor of outstanding figures of the party, state, literature and art and all our nations and ethnic groups. The task of the present generation and of all our country's talented, gifted people is to keep it firmly on course in the stormy ocean of the present day and to discover new horizons and new shores! And any honest labor, any inspired exploit is rewarded in the memory of all our peoples -- that has become a law of our life.

## RENAMINGS TO PERPETURATE BREZHNEV'S MEMORY

### Grishin Address

LD292136 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] By a decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers on perpetuating of the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the Cheremushkinskiy Rayon of the city of Moscow has been renamed the Brezhnevksiy Rayon. This was the occasion for a meeting of the working people of the enterprises in the rayon. Addressing them, Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gordom, said, in part:

[Begin Grishin recording] Comrades, the decision to perpeturate the bright memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was received with great joy and a feeling of sincere gratitude.

Henceforth, the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev will rightly stand alongside other names, dear to all Soviet people, of outstanding revolutionaries and activists of our party and state, for whom many rayons and squares in Moscow have been named. To be a worker or inhabitant of the Brezhnevskiy Rayon, comrades, entails great obligations. It is necessary to develop the economy still more effectively, to perfect industry, science, culture, to have more concern for people, for working conditions, for conditions of daily life and leisure, for the people's interests which, in the last resort, are the interests of the state. It is this approach which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev always adopted. Fidelity to this approach will be our best way of remembering Leonid Ilich.

Permit me, comrades, to express the conviction that the Communists, working people, all the inhabitants of Brezhnevskiy Rayon, will be in the forefront of the builders of communism and will achieve great new labor successes for the sake of the further prosperity of our great socialist homeland. [applause] [end recording]

### Square in Alma-Ata

LD241756 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A new square in Alma-Ata has been given the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Workers, scientists, representatives of the intelligentsia and students attended a meeting of many thousands. Those who spoke at the meeting talked of the great contribution that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made to the development of Kazakhstan and its capital. We shall not forget, they noted, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's fruitful activity and tireless struggle for the peace and happiness of the peoples of the world.

## Nurek GES

LD260434 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] On 25 November in the young town of Nurek, Tajikistan, a solemn meeting took place dedicated to the conferring of the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the Nurek GES on the Vakhz. Comrade Nabiyev, first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee of Tajikistan, spoke at the meeting. He noted that Leonid Ilich constantly and with attention followed the progress of the construction of this power giant. On three occasions he personally congratulated the participants in the construction of the Nurek hydroelectric power station on labor successes.

Nurek is not only one of the major electric power stations of the country, but it also is the heart of the south Tajik territorial production complex. This power station has already given almost 54 billion kilowatt hours of electricity to the united power system of Central Asia. The participants of the meeting received with great enthusiasm the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium, of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the USSR Council of Ministers.

## Rallies Held

PM251345 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[TASS reports: "In Eternal Memory"]

[Text] The people never forget their best sons or daughters. Soviet people have greeted with a sense of profound satisfaction the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resolution to perpetuate the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the continuer of Lenin's great cause. Rallies were held on 23 November in cities and villages connected with the life and activity of that ardent fighter for peace and communism. The participants said that L.I. Brezhnev's bright memory will remain in the people's memory forever and declared their unanimous approval of the party's domestic and foreign policy and their fervent desire to strengthen the socialist motherland's might by selfless labor.

There was a meeting of citizens of the Kama vehicle-building city in the central square which was adorned with flags.

"Henceforth our vehicle-building city will bear the name Brezhnev," Hero of Socialist Labor V. Mavlikov, leader of a team of bricklayers from the Kamgesenergostroy association, said, addressing the rally. "This is an honor and a responsibility. We workers will justify the high honor. Our deeds and labor victories will be the best memorial to that illustrious son of the working class."

Workers of Moscow's famous Cheremushkinskiy District were moved to the bottom of their hearts by the renaming of their rayon as Brezhnevskiy Rayon.

"Many memorable events in the capital's life are linked with L.I. Brezhnev's name," P. Kutsenko, a fitter, stated at a rally at the TETS-20 collective. "In response to Leonid Ilich's call Muscovites actively joined in the struggle to transform their native city into a model communist city. We will exert all our efforts and energy to achieve this."

A mass rally was held at the Novorossiysk cement combine.

A. Pletnev, driver of a cement mixing truck at the Proletariy plant, spoke from the rostrum:

"Here by the enterprise's walls the fascists who invaded the Caucasus were stopped and later routed by servicemen of the 18th Army in which L.I. Brezhnev was political section chief. To work in the combine is a high honor. The collective has more than once held prize positions in competition and is striving to produce even more output for new construction projects."

Workers of the Vyatsa-Noue Kolkhoz in Moldavia's Orgeyevskiy Rayon came from the fields and livestock units to the rally to mark the conferring of L.I. Brezhnev's name on the kolkhoz.

"As head of the republic's party organization in the early fifties, Leonid Ilich visited our farm on more than one occasion," Hero of Socialist Labor S. Shtrybu, a labor veteran, noted. "This advice was an invaluable help to us in remodeling and building the village and building a new life. It will help the collective to continue to strive for success and make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the Food Program."

Regiments lined up on the parade ground under unfurled combat banners. A tank training division will henceforth bear the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. It was here in Peschanka, near Chita, that L.I. Brezhnev's military career began during 1935-36.

The speeches of soldiers, sergeants, officers and generals had the ring of an oath -- to serve the motherland sacredly as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev served it, and to increase the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces as their fellow soldier bequeathed to them.

Rallies to mark the perpetuation of L.I. Brezhnev's memory were also held at the Oskol electrometallurgical combine, the Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute, the Zvezdnyy Gorodok space center, the Volgodon Atommash association and a number of other collectives.

## RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION OPENS 30 NOV

### Presidium Meeting

LD292114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] The latest session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held today. The session was conducted by Comrade Yasnov, Presidium chairman. It was noted that the results of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Supreme Soviet session have aroused in the working people of the republic a fresh upsurge in political and labor activity, and a determination to work still more efficiently and qualitatively and to welcome the 60th anniversary of the USSR in a worthy manner. The Presidium has examined issues pertaining to the holding of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session. The session will start its work tomorrow at 1000 in the Great Kremlin Palace.

### Council of Ministers

LD292120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] A session of the Russian Federation Council of Ministers is now taking place in Moscow. The work of ministries and departments of the republic, and of local, administrative and economic organs in increasing the role in raising production, expanding the variety of goods and improving the quality of industrial and food products to ensure fuller satisfaction of the needs of the population is being examined. Ministers, chairmen of state committees of the RSFSR, chairmen of the councils of ministers of autonomous republics, representatives of party and administrative organs, central institutions of the RSFSR and representatives of separate union ministries are taking part in the session.

Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report at the session.

### Andropov at Opening

LD300820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] One hour ago in the Kremlin a session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet opened. Thunderous and prolonged applause from the deputies and guests greeted Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Pelshe, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov and Ryzhkov. The deputies devoted a minute's silence to the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The main issues on today's agenda are the state plan and budget of the RSFSR for 1983 and the progress in fulfilling the plan and budget for this year.

### Maslennikov on Development Plan

LD300846 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- The development plan of the Russian Federation for the year 1983 meets the CPSU line of raising popular well-being, said Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Nikolay Maslennikov. He spoke at a session of the Supreme Soviet, which has opened here today, of this largest Soviet republic with a population of over 140 million. Under discussion are the results of implementing the 1982 plan, and the plan for the development of the republic in 1983.

In preparing to meet the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, the working people of Russia have achieved good results, Maslennikov pointed out. National income is to increase 2.7 per cent over 1981. The average monthly wages of factory and office workers will go up 2.8 per cent, and the remuneration of collective farmers -- by 4.4 per cent.

Speaking about the 1983 plan, Maslennikov emphasized that the absolute growth of national income, of the output of industry and agriculture substantially surpasses the performance of the current year. Almost the whole of the increment in the national income in 1983 will go to meet the needs of the population.

The year 1983 will see continuation of the implementation of the programme for further raising the well-being of the Soviet people adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, the speaker said. Real incomes of the population will go up 3.1 per cent (the average annual growth in the first two years of the five-year period has been 1.9 per cent). There will be an increase in the public consumption funds thanks to which population has access to free education and medical care, and benefits from other social programmes. It is planned to raise the wages of workers in the state agricultural enterprises situated in the areas of Siberia, the Far East, the Urals, and the Central Chernozem and the Nonchernozem Zones of the Russian Federation.

## SHCHERBITSKIY CHAIRS UKRAINIAN PARTY PLENUM

LD292216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Tasks of the republican party organization in implementing the decisions of the November CPSU Central Committee plenum were discussed in Kiev at a Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

The rapporteur, Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and those who spoke stressed that the results achieved in the sphere of industrial production and agriculture are a good basis for accomplishing the large new tasks set forth in the plan for the third year of the 5-year plan. A Ukrainian SSR food program for the period to 1990 drafted in accordance with the decisions of the May party Central Committee plenum was approved.

## KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKH PARTY PLENUM 30 NOV

LD301504 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] A plenay session of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee was held today in Alma-Ata. A report on tasks of the republican party organization arising from the decisions of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was delivered by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party.

The rapporteur noted in the 2 years the republic achieved considerable successes in all spheres of the economy. Hundreds of Kazakh kolkhozes and sovkhozes overfulfilled the set tasks. Now, the rapporteur said, on the basis of Kazakhstan's achievements in the third year of the 5-year period new targets are to be set. The production of coal, oil, iron and steel is to be increased. Grain crop production is to be raised to 20.5 million tons.

The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee plenum examined and confirmed the republic's Food Program for the period up to 1990.

## LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF UKRAINIAN OFFICIAL

OW290601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Obituary of Ivan Samoylovich Grushetskiy]

[Excerpts] Hero of Socialist Labor Ivan Samoylovich Grushetskiy, member of the CPSU since 1928, personal pensioner of union significance and former chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, died 26 November 1982 aged 78 after a long and serious illness.

I.S. Grushetskiy was born in 1904 in a poor peasant family in the village of Kamyshevakha, Zaporozhye Oblast.

In 1962 he was promtoed chairman of the Party-State Control Committee, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers. In 1966-1972 he worked as chairman of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Party Commission. From 1972 until he retired on pension in 1976 I.S. Grushetskiy was chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

[Signed] A.Ya. Pelshe, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, V.V. Kuznetsov, I.V. Kapitonov, A.F. Vatchenko, A.P. Lyashko, A.A. Titarenko, N.A. Petrovichev, I.S. Gustov, G.I. Vashchenko, I.A. Gerasimov, Yu.N. Yelchenko, B.V. Kachura, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, V.F. Dobrik, A.S. Kapto, Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, Yu.A. Kolomiyets, S.N. Mukha, Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, K.M. Sytnik, V.S. Shevchenko, V.P. Shcherbina, N.F. Nikolayev, M.N. Vsevolozhskiy, G.K. Kryuchkov, P.K. Musiyenko, G.I. Shevchuk, P.I. Moskalkov, V.S. Kutsevol, A.F. Fedorov, V.A. Zgurskiy, M.U. Belyy.

## RPP: MUSLIMS IN USSR FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION

LD282106 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] In some letters, the question is posed as to whether it is true, as claimed by certain newspapers of the West and the Arab East, that Muslims in the Soviet Union are not equal members of our society, that they are deprived of civil rights and are subjected to persecution because of their faith. We can positively answer this question as follows: Such claims are nothing but sheer and premeditated fabrications.

We shall, at this moment, not dwell on the reasons that are guiding certain foreign newspapers when they publish articles which, in a biased and sometimes simply false way, describe life in our country. Let us instead come straight to the question. How are Muslims really treated in the Soviet Union?

Back in October 1917, the founder of our party and state, Vladimir Lenin, had addressed Muslims living in the Soviet Union with (?these) words: Hereafter, your religious beliefs and customs, your national and cultural basis, are proclaimed free and inviolable. These words contained the main principle of our country's attitude toward religion in the Soviet Union, a principle of freedom of conscience. This means that each and every citizen is free to practice any religion he wishes or not to practice any religion at all. For instance, if a person is religious, it most certainly does not have the slightest influence on his position in society. There is not a single document, be it one's passport or the census records, where his religion is indicated. Soviet law strictly forbids any discriminations whatsoever against believers of any faith, whenever they are given any jobs at enterprises or in any educational institutions, schools, institutes or universities, and needless to say, all this applies to Soviet citizens of faith.

Believers as well as nonbelievers (?equally) enjoy full constitutional rights in the Soviet Union, including the right to work, to receive free education, to free medical treatment, to pensions in old age, as well as the right to vote and be elected to bodies of power.

Soviet laws forbid the persecution of any citizens on religious conditions and consider it an offense if the feelings of religious persons should be insulted. Believers, as well as the clergy of any religion, are full and equal citizens of the Soviet state and they all take part in public life with equal rights. Article 34 of the USSR Consitution decrees that all citizens are equal before the law, regardless of their origin, their social and property position, their race or nationality, their sex, education, language or attitude toward religion.

In order to assist religious persons to satisfy their requirements, the Soviet state provides free of charge the use of churches, mosques, houses of prayer or other cult premises. Among them, incidentally, there are very many invaluable historical monuments of architecture. In our country there are several hundred large cathedral (?sites) and thousands of ordinary mosques. In other words, there are mosques practically everywhere that Muslim believers live. Moreover, wherever necessary, new mosques are built.

In the Soviet Union there are four territorial Muslim religious departments which publish their literature extensively. Islamic lunar calendars are published every year. Four editions of the Koran, books containing sayings of the prophet Mohammed and albums on Muslim cultures, have been published. The magazine "MUSLIMS OF THE SOVIET EAST" is regularly published in four languages -- Uzbek, Arabic, English and French.

To mark the jubilee of the prominent Muslim theologian and scholar, Al-Bukhari, his work "Sahih Al-Bukhari" was published in two volumes.

We have Muslim religious schools in the Soviet Union where (?cadres) are taught and trained as Muslim priests. Big Islamic forums are regularly held in the Soviet Union. One of them, incidentally, took place in 1980 in Tashkent, the capital of the Central Asian Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan. It was dedicated to the celebrations connected with the beginning of the 15th century of Hegira.

Soviet Muslims maintain friendly contacts with fellow Muslims in more than 70 foreign countries. They conduct the traditional pilgrimages to holy places. On the other hand, our country is visited by Muslims from many countries of the world.

## AFP: DISSIDENT ALLEGES WIFE, DAUGHTER ABDUCTED

NC251106 Paris AFP in English 0950 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Lyons, France, Nov 25 (AFP) -- Exiled Soviet dissident writer Aleksandr Zinoviyev has accused the Soviet KGB intelligence service of abducting his wife and daughter in order to put pressure on him.

The 60-year-old writer, who lives in Munich, West Germany, made the accusation yesterday at a meeting of the Lyons Press Club where he was invited to mark the imminent publication of the second volume of his novel "The Yellow House".

Mr Zinoviyev said that on returning home from a conference tour in the United States on November 20 he had found his flat empty, half the furniture removed and his personal papers gone. He said that since then he had been without news of his wife Olga, 37, and his daughter Paulina, 11.

Mr Zinoviyev said that he had received a telephone call from the wife of a West German lawyer friend, who told him that he would never see his family again unless he agreed to undergo treatment in a psychiatric hospital. "They want to make out I'm mad", he said.

According to Mr Zinoviyev, the woman who contacted him worked for a firm dealing with the Soviet Union and herself made frequent trips there.

The writer told the club that though he and his wife had had problems, there was no question of divorce. He said he phoned his wife the day before returning from the United States and "everything was fine".

Mr Zinoviyev said there was a plan to "destroy" his family, which had already been threatened in the past. "Don't forget that in my book Homo Soveticus I described the 'Andropov clan' at the time when the new Soviet number one -- Yuriy Andropov, who has succeeded Leonid Brezhnev as party secretary general -- was at the head of the KGB", he said. The writer said he believed his wife and daughter were still in West Germany and warned he might commit suicide unless they were returned to him.

Mr Zinoviyev was stripped of his Soviet citizenship in 1980 after being convicted of "unacceptable behaviour" by Soviet authorities. He is best known abroad as the author of Yawning Heights (1976) and A Radiant Future (1978).

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 23, 24, 26 NOV

LD270440 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 23, 24 and 26 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

### 23 November

Tajik farmers are using the sunny weather to renew winter crop sowing. Shoots have already appeared on early sown areas. Over 200,000 hectares have been earmarked for winter crops in the republic. (0900 GMT)

In the fields of Turkmenia sowing of winter cereal crops has been completed. In the area of the Karakumskiy Canal they occupy more than 84,000 hectares. The main sowings of winter crops are located on the irrigated Kopet-Dag Virgin Land. On a number of farms the top-dressing of winter crops with mineral fertilizers has begun. (1630 GMT)

Altay field workers are laying a good basis for the new harvest. Ahead of last year's schedule, they have already prepared 80 percent of seeds for next year's spring fields which will occupy more than 4 million hectares in the kray. On the farms hundreds of grain-cleaning complexes, equipped with active ventilation installations, are in constant operation, specialized teams and links are cleaning and grading the sowing material round-the-clock. The pledges of the Altay fieldworkers are to prepare high quality seeds for the entire spring area by 1 January. (1630 GMT)

### 24 November

In Kirghizia winter grain covers some 300,000 hectares of irrigated land for the first time. Mineral fertilizer is currently being applied. This increases yields per hectare by 5 quintals. (1130 GMT)

In Turkmenia the laying in of silage has been completed. Almost 900,000 tons, considerably more than last year, have been laid in. The biggest quantities of fodder have been laid in Ashkhabad Oblast where there are major livestock complexes. (1130 GMT)

### 26 November

Cotton growers of Kurgan-Tyube Oblast in Tajikistan have today fulfilled the annual task for sale to the state of fine-fiber cotton: Almost 300,000 tons have arrived from farms. Today trusts plan to produce almost 1/2 of all the cotton of the republic, and 2/3 of this quantity will be of the fine-fiber type. (1500 GMT)

## PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON AGRICULTURAL TASKS, PROBLEMS

LD290924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] PRAVDA's editorial today is entitled: Targets for the working people of the countryside. It says: Like all Soviet people the toilers of the countryside unanimously approve the decisions of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. They are concentrating their efforts on the vital problems of the development of the agro-industrial complex and the consistent implementation of the Food Program. Primary attention must be paid to its implementation, the editorial emphasizes under the title: Targets for the Working People of the Countryside.

Although the weather at the moment has not been favorable to field workers, a number of oblasts, krays and republics have achieved quite good results. The harvest of grain has notably increased over that of last year. Quite a good harvest of cotton, vegetables and grapes has been grown. Production of milk and eggs has grown. But not all kolkhozes and sovkhozes are working at full efficiency. They must stop this neglect.

In 1983 gross agricultural production will amount to R137.3 billion or R13 billion more compared with this year. Productivity of vegetable growing and livestock breeding is due to be increased, first and foremost, by raising crop capacities and strengthening the fodder base.

Corresponding opportunities are being created in order to successfully fulfill what has been planned. The development of the branches of the agro-industrial complex will be allocated a total of about R47 billion in capital investment during 1983, which is 4.3 percent more than this year. The countryside will receive a large number of motor vehicles, high-powered tractors, combines, equipment for mechanizing livestock breeding, other machinery and mineral fertilizers. The party and state are consistently working to improve economic conditions for the functioning of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The budget provides R16 billion for increasing the purchase prices of cattle, pigs, milk, grain, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables and other produce as of 1 January 1983. A considerable amount of this money is specifically intended for strengthening economically weak farms. The necessary work must be done to determine the measures of helping them effectively.

The implementation of the Food Program is not a matter of just 1 year, but its fulfillment must not be dragged out, it was noted at the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. It is a matter of honor for those employed in the agro-industrial complex to ensure that these huge funds yield a return today and even more tomorrow. Success here will depend on the purposefulness and ability of party, administrative and economic bodies to concentrate the efforts of labor collectives on the main directions to seek out reserves. It is primarily a matter of raising efficiency and the quality of work.

The chief source of wealth for our economy is the land. Therefore in 1983 there will be nearly R10 billion designated for land improvement work. There will be a considerable expansion of irrigated and drained areas, of drained pasture land. It is necessary to consistently implement soil-protection systems, scientifically based crop rotation, industrial methods and to strengthen selection and seed growing in order to increase the yield from every hectare.

The PRAVDA editorial also states:

Livestock breeding is considered to be a central labor battleground in the countryside. Here the main direction of effort is to intensify this branch, further strengthen the fodder base, advance methods and improve the rate of implementing innovations. Many farms have recently increased the sales of milk, meat and other produce. But at the same time in a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes -- in the Chuvash ASSR, Ryazan Oblast and elsewhere -- the volume of meat production has been lowered. It is necessary to straighten out this situation throughout and in a decisive manner. Livestock breeders are now in a time of the year which brings much responsibility: the wintering of animals. This will decide not only the fate of current plans and obligations but this will also lay the foundations for the further development of this branch. Recently the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and the VLKSM Central Committee adopted a decision about conducting an all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of livestock. Many collectives from livestock farms in Stavropol Kray, Kaliningrad oblast and Krasoyarsk Kray are actively participating in this competition. It is the duty of party bodies, trade union and Komsomol organizations to ensure that the competition involves all working people in this sector.

It is important to direct the competition toward using animal feeds and other resources more economically, toward ensuring a high rate of safekeeping of the livestock population and all-round growth in the protective capacity of livestock farms.

Field crop farmers have currently their considerable seasonal cares. In winding up the activities of this year, they have to think of the future harvest. The situation in a number of regions is far from simple. Because of late harvesting, there will be a greater volume of autumn soil preparatory work. The winter crops demand attention. Under such conditions it is necessary to determine precisely the volume of necessary work. It is necessary to finish the repair work on machinery early to provide a supply of good seeds and fertilizers. Many farms are getting ahead with the preparations for the spring -- for instance in the Kuban and Bryansk Oblast -- but here and there the completion of the winter program of work in the field crop area is lagging behind. The local agricultural bodies must not put up with this.

The party organizations on farms have a great role to play, as has every Communist, in ensuring the fulfilment of the plan for 1983 and for the 5-year period as a whole. They are called upon to explain in detail the decisions of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to try and ensure that work collectives implement the outlined measures without delay and view these in the context of the key directions of the development of the agro-industrial complex. Particular responsibility lies with the farm committees and raykoms. They have gathered considerable experience in organizational and ideological-educational work among the masses but its level must be raised further.

The formation of agro-industrial associations is in progress. The raykoms must take the lead in this work locally and ensure that in the new bodies there is a decisive role for kolkhozes and sovkhozes in establishing a clear-cut relationship of interaction as between partners in the fulfilment of plans and obligations by work collectives. The tasks facing both farmers and their partners in the agro-industrial complexes are great. By making good use of the achievements of science and the experience of frontrankers, they will reach new successes and will make a weighty contribution in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, writes PRAVDA in concluding its editorial entitled: Targets for the Working People of the Countryside.

## LETUNOV ON AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX, FARMING

OW231208 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0745 GMT on 20 November carries the scheduled 30-minute "Political Observer's "program in which Yuriy Aleksandrovich Letunov discusses selected progressive enterprises in the USSR.

Letunov begins the talk by saying that: "In the mourning days of November, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers emphasized in their address to the Communist Party and the Soviet people that the party will continue doing its utmost to improve the well-being of the people.

"The address talks about the grandiose program of communist creation developed by the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses. The work plan, main directions for the economic and social development of our country for 10 years were ratified by the 26th party congress. A precise, clear and scientifically based program of actions was provided."

Letunov adds that: "A steady, progressive development of the national economy lies in accelerating scientific and technical progress, transferring the economy onto a path of intensive development, more rationally utilizing the country's production potential, economizing to the utmost on all types of resources and improving the quality of work.

"The continuity of the party's course and its decisions was confirmed by the special plenum of the party's Central Committee. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, speaking at the plenum, noted that it is our primary duty to consistently implement the domestic and foreign policy course of our party and the Soviet state worked out under the leadership of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev."

"Presently the results of the second year and the plan for the third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan are being summed up and finalized. We have many collectives which are coping with the plan successfully. I would like to recall an interesting thought of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, which he expressed on the eve of the October Revolution. We do not claim that Marx or Marxists know all specifics of the road to socialism. This is nonsense, Lenin wrote. We know the direction of this road and we know which class leads the way along it. But specifically or practically, this will be shown by the experience of millions when they begin the job.

"Sixty-five years have passed since the time when these prophetic words were spoken. Our country has accumulated enormous priceless experiences in the construction of socialism during which socialist competition was born. This is the experience of millions, this is comradely support, the desire to help, to teach and pass on what one knows how to do oneself. In today's program, in today's talk we will discuss those who are in the lead." The first example of an efficient enterprise Letunov gives is the Mosselmash Plant producing gears for agricultural machinery with maximum efficiency by using production methods such as automated production lines substituting cast iron with aluminum alloys. Views of the plant interior, machinery and robots are provided together with an interview with A.V. Nesterov, the plant's chief engineer, who dwells on the economic effects of modernizing production.

Following the video report Letunov says: "Next week, on Tuesday 23 November, the USSR Supreme Soviet session will begin its work. Among other questions it must confirm the country's budget for 1983. A distinctive feature of the work carried out before the current session was the deputies' increased attention to the development of the agroindustrial complex. For the first time the USSR Gosplan has listed the agroindustrial complex as an independent planning project. Next year it is planned to direct nearly R127 billion towards developing agriculture and other branches of the complex. This is a preliminary estimate which will be more precisely defined and confirmed at the session.

"The practice of leading economies shows in which branches it is most expedient to invest money in the first place." Letunov goes on to cite examples of efficiency, rational planning and mechanization on farms that have resulted in increased levels of agricultural production. One example he cites is the formerly backward 50-Letiye SSR Kolkhoz in Kostroma Oblast, which became a leading farm through progressive work methods. A video report from correspondent Chernyak shows the Kolkhoz Chairman Malkov being interviewed, as well as shots of housing and farm activities. The chairman criticizes the new model of Niva harvester "which causes greater losses than its Sibiryak counterpart."

Following this video report Letunov notes that more can be learned of Malkov's experience from a book he has written entitled "On the Rise."

Letunov concludes the talk by reading letters from television viewers suggesting that horses should be used to replace inefficient farm machinery in doing particular types of farm work. He says that a good example is the Kalinin Kolkhoz in Odessa Oblast which has shown that horses, and even bulls and donkeys are an asset to the farm and should be used widely on other farms.

A video report on the farm and an interview with A.I. Satirov, chairman of the kolkhoz, follows and reveals that many authorities neglect this important factor and that there is a shortage of the necessary equipment for horse-drawn transportation. "It is something for the Gosplan, Ministry of Agriculture and especially for the Ministry of Local Industry to think about," Letunov says. Shots are provided of horses, bulls and donkeys used in hauling and recreation.

## SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES RSFSR CONFERENCE

LD271732 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Today at the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation a conference of deputy chairmen of the councils of ministers of the autonomous republics, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms and responsible workers of the republican ministries and departments took place. The results of the current agricultural year and tasks for the further development of agriculture connected with the implementation of the Food Program were examined in light of the demands of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the provisions and conclusions uttered at the plenum by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Major attention was paid to the fuller exploitation of existing reserves to obtain high and stable harvests of agricultural crops, raise the productivity of stockbreeding and efficiently use land, capital investments, machinery and other material resources. The need was stressed for the most rapid introduction into production of the attainments of science and front-ranking practice and the raising of discipline and workers' responsibility on all levels. An important position in the conference was allotted to questions of the successful fulfillment of current tasks, organized wintering of cattle, punctual and high-quality preparation for winter sowing and fulfillment of plans for the production and procurement of agricultural produce.

Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, spoke at the conference.

## BAKU NEWSPAPER REPORTS EXTENSIVE FLOOD DAMAGE

NC271554 Paris AFP in English 1539 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, Nov 27 (AFP) -- Floods caused by recent torrential rains in Central Asia have done extensive damage in the Azerbaijan region of the Soviet Union, the worker newspaper of Baku reported. The newspaper said a number of crops, notably tea, had been damaged, bridges and roads had been washed away, and villages had been threatened by the rising waters. The newspaper did not report any casualties, but said local authorities had constituted a relief commission.

## BRIEFS

UZBEK COTTON PRODUCTION -- Yesterday 21,403 tons of cotton were collected by the republic's cottongrowers. To date, a total of 5,952,703 tons of cotton have been delivered to the republic's procurement points, a figure which constitutes 101.06 percent of the annual cotton production plan. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 28 Nov 82 GF]

## KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITORIAL ON MILITARY VALOR

PM231427 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Nov 82 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Readiness To Achieve Feats"]

[Text] The formation stood motionless at evening roll call. In the silence these words resounded with special solemnity:

"Lieutenant Volkyanskiy!"

Another voice, emotional and youthful-sounding, replied from the formation's right flank:

"Lieutenant Volkyanskiy died the death of the brave in the battle for our motherland's freedom and independence."

Everyone in the unit -- veterans and newcomers -- knows the details of his feat. It was on 30 October 1941 at Tula. It was then that the fire platoon under Lieutenant Volkyanskiy's command entered into single combat with a column of fascist tanks.

Some 40 armored vehicles were moving towards the platoon's position. The platoon had two 35mm antiaircraft guns. Their strengths were quite unequal. But the antiaircraftmen decided that it was better to die than to retreat. One after another, damaged tanks burst into flames. Already there were five fascist tanks blazing like torches on the battlefield. But the Hitlerites pressed on. One gun crew was put out of action and Lieutenant Volkyanskiy took over the gun. He hit two more tanks. In all the platoon destroyed 14 enemy tanks at point-blank range. The remainder gave up and retreated.

The Soviet servicemen proved harder than iron, stronger than the enemy's armored machines. They were led to perform their feat by inextinguishable love for the motherland, devotion to the cause of Lenin's party and belief in our victory over the enemy. They were reared on the examples of the heroes of the October Revolution and the Civil War, dreamed of achieving their own exploits and prepared themselves for difficult trials. And when that hour, their glittering hour, came they stood firm in mortal combat and completely fulfilled their duty.

Lt Grigoriy Matveyevich Volkyanskiy's courage and skill were marked by the Order of Lenin. By order of the USSR defense minister he was enrolled in perpetuity in N unit's No 1 Battery, No 1 division.

This is just one episode from the Great Patriotic war's combat annals. On our long and hard path to victory the thousands upon thousands of unfading exploits by Soviet servicemen, like mountain peaks, shine as though lit up by a bright sun. The Communist Party, the Lenin Komsomol, our Soviet social and state system reared them that way -- courageous, staunch and brave sons and daughters of our great motherland.

Our army was, is and will remain an army of mass heroism since it defends the people's great revolutionary gains and the world's first socialist state.

Throughout our country and beyond its borders, wherever Soviet liberating soldiers have been, memorials and monuments rise, glorifying the courage and valor of Civil and Great Patriotic War heroes.

Works of literature and art have been dedicated to them, streets, settlements and cities have been named for them. All of this is not just for the sake of the past but also for the future and for those generations who will learn from the heroic deeds of their fathers and grandfathers.

The goals served by our Armed Forces are lofty and noble. The awareness of this gives Soviet servicemen, courageous patriots and internationalists, an invincible strength of spirit.

Army and Navy servicemen live the lives of their people. They, like all Soviet people, warmly approve the decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's unanimous election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Rallying ever closer around the dear party and its Leninist Central Committee, Soviet servicemen are acquiring combat skill with persistence and selflessness, strengthening discipline and regulation order and increasing their vigilance and combat readiness. Each one is striving to do his utmost for the successful implementation of the 26th party congress decisions and to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation in a fitting way.

There are no longer any frontliners in the combat formations of regiments and ships now. Their places have been taken by the sons and grandsons of participants in the last war. It is with spiritual excitement that they cross the threshholds of rooms and museums of combat glory. Display stands, photographs and artists' pictures give life to the heroic past and glorious present of units, ships and divisions and commandingly call young hearts toward them. The family, the school and labor collectives have laid the foundations of civic-mindedness and patriotism in them. Army and Navy service with its days of study full of tension and romance develop among young servicemen the best qualities and character traits, temper the will and fill the heart with courage.

It is rightly said that there is always room for exploits in life. And they are achieved by those who are boundlessly loyal to communist ideals, who foster in themselves a true soldier's character, whose will for victory is stronger than steel and whose military skill is of the highest standard. This is glitteringly confirmed by the example of those in peacetime who have been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, combat orders or medals for courage and valor, exemplary performance of their duty and excellent-rated mastery of new equipment and weapons.

The entire activity of commanders, political workers and party and Komsomol organizations is geared toward the preparation, training and education of ideologically tempered, skillfull and courageous servicemen. It is they who develop among the personnel an awareness of duty and personal responsibility for the motherland's security and a desire to increase the people's glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions -- our ideological and spiritual possession. It is they who do everything so that service for young people is a remarkable school of labor and military training, moral purity and courage, patriotism and comradeship.

Life and experience have shown that servicemen are led to perform exploits by vast daily labor. Primarily, labor geared toward increasing their political consciousness. Communist conviction is the determining feature of the Soviet serviceman's personality. Ideologically convinced people study military matters and perform their service with a true sense of inspiration. Servicemen acquire courage and resoluteness from an excellent knowledge of combat hardware and weapons and the ability to use them to full capacity in intensive, dynamic modern combat. The serviceman's strength and combat spirit are reinforced by faultless discipline, diligent performance [ispolnitelmost] and the cohesion of the military collective.

Present-day heroes in units and on ships are those who set examples in study, service, discipline and the performance of combat duty.

Guards Captain Yu. Litvinov and Senior Guards Lieutenant A. Kozyukov, for example, commanders of parachute assault companies, can be named among the very best. They both served in the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA and were both presented with state awards -- the Order of the Red Star -- for successes achieved in combat and political training and in the training and education of subordinates.

Courage and self-control may be demanded of servicemen in all situations -- in study, training, on a sea voyage or on combat duty. And they must always be ready at any moment to fulfill their tasks honorably and to act bravely, decisively and with initiative.

Conventional exercises were held in N Unit. During them throwing hand grenades from tank turrets was the topic practiced. Pvt I. Sadykov's turn to carry out the exercise came up. On Lieutenant Nigmatullin's command he began to prepare the grenade to be thrown. In his excitement the soldier pulled too hard on the pin and the grenade slipped from his hand and fell into the tank. There were just 4 seconds left before the explosion...."

Lieutenant Nigmatullin kicked the grenade into the heart of the combat machine and covered Private Sadyakov with his own body. There was an explosion. The soldier was unharmed but several fragments pierced the officer's body. The seriously wounded Nigmatullin was taken to hospital. He needed many blood transfusions. He, a Tatar by nationality, received blood from a Russian, a Ukrainian, a Belorussian.... Nigmatullin recovered and returned to the combat formation. For his courage and valor the officer was awarded the Order of the Red Star.

Soviet servicemen's heroism is always profoundly conscientious, elevated and noble in character. They go to the assistance of people in distress and risk their lives not because they desire glory but because they cannot act any other way, because for them awareness of duty is paramount.

Last year servicemen from N Unit helped workers form the Gigant grain sovkhoz in Salsk steppe to gather the harvest. Suddenly a blaze started in the grainfields. The first to rush to combat the fire was Capt Technical Services N. Kuznetsov. He save the grain -- the people's property -- and helped people in distress. Kuznetsov gave his life for this. His name is now borne by one of the sovkhoz settlements and a street in the city of Salsk. And the field where the hero died has forever become "Captain Kuznetsov's field."

The hero is no more. But his feat lives on, is a lesson in courage and a call to his fellow officers for heroic new deeds and achievements. This year a subunit formed from Kuznetsov's fellow officers harvested grain on that same Gigant sovkhoz. Many competed for the honor of fulfilling an important national economic task. It fell to the very best.

The strength and solidity of our combat formation also lies in the fact that every serviceman is ready -- in morale, physical and moral terms -- whenever circumstances dictate, to perform a feat which increases our Armed Forces' honor and glory.

Soviet servicemen are infinitely proud and happy that their honorable and difficult labor blends with the labor of the entire people who are creating communism. True to the remarkable combat traditions of older generations, they are always on the alert and always ready to perform feats to the glory of the socialist fatherland.